

In Freewheeling Soviet Debate, Estonia Argues for Autonomy

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Arnold Rüutel of Estonia asserted Wednesday that his Baltic republic had the right to establish a directly elected parliament that would be less amenable to Communist Party pressures than a proposed new Soviet federal legislature.

The Estonian move was made on the second day of a session of the Supreme Soviet, the national parliament, called to consider major changes in the Soviet constitution and political system. President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has proposed a complex electoral mechanism that would maintain majority in the new legislative organs.

Addressing the Supreme Soviet, Mr. Rüutel defended the Nov. 16 decision of the Estonian parliament to give itself the authority to veto Soviet legislation. The Estonian declaration of sovereignty was declared unconstitutional and invalid last weekend by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the highest executive body.

Expressing bemusement at the harsh reaction of the Kremlin and other Soviet republics, Mr. Rüutel said, "There is nothing surprising in the fact that we have found our own vision to help us with our economic difficulties."

Mr. Rüutel's speech to the Supreme Soviet formed part of a freewheeling debate on the constitutional changes that would have been inconceivable a few months ago. But despite the reservations of some deputies, there seemed to be no doubt that the amendments

would be formally adopted Thursday as the session concludes.

Although Mr. Gorbachev has promised multicandidate elections, critics have charged that the new political institutions will be open to manipulation by the Communist

The death toll of the latest ethnic clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis rises by 11, Page 2.

authorities. A complex two-tier electoral system provides for indirect elections to a streamlined Supreme Soviet from a new electoral college to be known as the Congress of People's Deputies.

In his speech, Mr. Rüutel said that Estonia wanted to have its own directly elected, single chamber legislature as the sole organ of political power in the republic. But he stopped short of saying that he would oppose the establishment of the two-tier system on the federal level.

The Estonians are also opposed to reserving a block of one-third of

the seats in the Congress of People's Deputies for "social organizations" like the Communist Party.

■ Speakers Berate Estonia

Many deputies echoed Estonian complaints about the political reorganization plans, but most of the speakers berated the republic for according itself the right to veto Soviet laws. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

A deputy from Vladimir, a town about 200 kilometers (120 miles) east of Moscow, declared that the Estonian action undermined "the unity and principles of our multinational state."

He said that the Estonian challenges to Moscow amounted to "anti-social actions."

Some deputies apparently misunderstood the Estonian action.

One speaker complained, in error, that the republic had already canceled all Soviet laws.

Most national newspapers have

See SOVIET, Page 6

Russia Ends Jamming Of U.S. Radio Liberty

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

BONN — The Soviet Union stopped jamming Russian-language broadcasts by the U.S.-financed Radio Liberty and by two other foreign radio stations, clearing Soviet airwaves Wednesday of deliberate interference with foreign broadcasts for the first time since the onset of the Cold War.

Officials of Radio Liberty in Munich said that jamming of their Russian-language programs ceased Tuesday. Broadcasts to the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic states, the Caucasus and Central Asia were unhindered Wednesday.

The West German station Deutsche Welle and Radio Israel, the other two stations that were still being jammed recently in the Soviet Union, also reported that the interference was lifted Wednesday.

"The cessation of jamming represents a significant step on the part of the Soviet government toward the free flow of information," said E. Eugene Ball, the president of Radio Liberty and its sister station, Radio Free Europe.

In New York, Malcolm S. Forbes Jr., the chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, the federal agency that oversees the two stations, said that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, "has sent a strong signal of his commitment to glasnost," or openness.

There was no official announcement of the cessation of jamming from Moscow, and no indication that it would not be resumed. But U.S. officials at Radio Liberty and at human-rights talks now under

way in Vienna said they had expected the move.

The officials noted that Mr. Gorbachev scheduled visits to Washington and London next week, and that the Kremlin had often saved up dramatic gestures for the eve of such a mission.

In addition, the radio jamming was one of the obstacles to American and British acceptance of an international human rights conference that Moscow would like to hold as a follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe now underway in Vienna.

Finally, the jamming, which was estimated to cost the Soviet Union more than \$1 billion a year, appeared to contradict both Mr. Gorbachev's campaign to introduce more openness to Soviet society and to cut costs.

The Soviet Union had already stopped jamming two other major Western broadcasts last year, those of the British Broadcasting Corp. in January 1987 and of the Voice of America in May 1987. Jamming had also been halted in recent years in all East European countries except Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, where it was reported continuing Wednesday.

But broadcasts of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are funded by the U.S. government and have their headquarters in Munich, had continued to be subject to strong jamming noise. Radio Liberty broadcasts to the Soviet Union in 12 languages, while Radio Free

See JAM, Page 2



A soldier directing a Paris commuter in the delicate art of stepping off a troop carrier.

To Paris? Hop on the Truck

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "I hope the ride was not too bumpy

for you." With those words, a conscript armed only with a flashlight and photocopy of a map deposited a score of bedraggled passengers at a Paris rail station Wednesday as the French Army came to the aid of thousands of strike-bound suburban commuters.

Then he set off to gather another load of stragglers who have been deprived since Monday of trains that bring more than a million people to work in Paris every day. Instead of a 20- or 30-minute ride on the train, commuters endured journeys of up to two hours on the hard wooden benches of a fleet of army trucks.

But the rescue operation began in rain and early-morning darkness, many passengers were cracking jokes about their unusual means of getting to work.

"At least, it's less crowded than on the RER," said one passenger, referring to the regional ex-

press network, much of which has been brought to a halt by a strike of maintenance workers belonging to the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, or CGT.

They had more air, too, under the canvas roofs of the trucks.

But what little good humor there was may quickly evaporate. Since the middle of last month, Parisians' lives have been disrupted by a series of strikes by public workers, including a walkout by postal employees that has left an estimated 30 million pieces of mail piled up in sorting offices.

The military put 365 trucks and 1,500 men at the disposal of the national government, the first time in 17 years it has taken such an action. Many of the soldiers drove in convoys through the night from as far away as Karlsruhe, West Germany, to be in position at suburban railroad stations by 6 A.M. The operation was repeated for the evening rush hour.

The Metro and suburban bus services also have

See STRIKE, Page 6

Labor Rebuffs Peres, Rejecting Coalition Talks With Likud Bloc

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — In the latest surprise turn in the struggle to form a new Israeli government, the Labor Party's main decision-making body Wednesday night overruled its own leaders and voted to spurn Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's newest power-sharing offer.

The vote was an unexpected rebuff to the party leaders, Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin, and also to Mr. Shamir, who had hoped to persuade the Labor Party to accept a subordinate role in a broad-based coalition led by him and his rightist Likud party.

It leaves Mr. Shamir little choice but to seek to forge a narrow-based government with four small ultra-religious parties whose positions are rejected as extremist by many members of his own Likud.

Mr. Shamir said Wednesday that he would form such a government within the next few days.

But Labor Party leaders said they doubted he would succeed. They also cautioned that Wednesday's narrow vote by Labor's Executive Bureau, which defeated the Shamir offer 61 to 57, was not necessarily the party's final word.

They said many of those who led the opposition to the measure were younger Laborites with close ties to Mr. Peres who would reconsider their opposition if Mr. Shamir made a better offer.

Still, Wednesday's vote, in which the young guard defeated not only Mr. Peres and Mr. Rabin but all of the party's eight other cabinet ministers, amounted to a virtual coup d'état within Labor and indicated there would be major changes in its leadership during the next four years.

Leaders among the younger members said they wanted one of two things from Mr. Shamir: that he agree to rotate the job of prime minister with Mr. Peres, as the two men did during the last four years, or that he agree to a short-term national unity government that would enact major changes in Israel's electoral system and then hold new elections.

Aides say Mr. Shamir is vehemently opposed to either proposal. He issued a statement Wednesday expressing regret that "we have lost an opportunity to form a broad government as was the wish of the majority of the people. Within the next few days I will present to the Knesset a government that will serve well the people and the country."

But Mr. Peres predicted that Mr. Shamir would fail to hold together the small religious parties to form a government by next Monday, the three-week deadline set by Israeli law. If Mr. Shamir fails, President Chaim Herzog is likely to grant him an additional three weeks, but the pressure to reach an agreement with Labor would increase.

"I don't think it's over," Mr. Peres told Israel television.

Asked if he would accept a new rotation agreement, Mr. Peres replied, "I won't suggest anything to Shamir. We must behave like statesmen. We must talk to each other. I am not initiating."

The high-stakes coalition drama began after the Nov. 1 parliamentary elections ended in a virtual stalemate, with Likud winning 40 seats and Labor 39 in the 120-member Knesset.

The balance of power was wielded by four ultra-religious parties that together hold 18 seats and were expected to join with Mr. Shamir, with whom they are closer ideologically and politically.

But the conflicting demands of the small parties for cabinet posts, public funds and new religious legislation have been so numerous that they have alienated large blocs of secular Israeli voters as well as the vast majority of American Jewry.

Pressure from these groups

See ISRAEL, Page 2

UN Denounces U.S. on Arafat

Reuters

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly voted on Wednesday to denounce the United States' refusal to grant a visa to the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, as a violation of U.S. legal obligations and called on Washington to reverse its decision.

The vote was 151 to 2, with the United States and Israel casting the only negative votes and Britain the sole abstention.

Five nations were absent. Mr. Arafat had wished to take part in a General Assembly debate on the Palestine question that had been scheduled to begin here on Dec. 1.

The General Assembly will allow the United States a day in which to reconsider before voting on a resolution, switching the debate to the UN European headquarters in Geneva. The session is to begin there on Dec. 13.

U.K. Plans To Tighten Secrecy Law

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

LONDON — The British government introduced legislation on Wednesday that would make any unauthorized disclosure of information by a member of the security of intelligence services a prima facie criminal offense, punishable by up to two years in prison.

A present or former member of these secret branches of government would not be permitted to claim any defense — like whistleblowing about official wrongdoing — under the provisions of the law, which is expected to be enacted early next year.

It would replace Section 2 of the 1911 Official Secrets Act, which on paper makes it a crime for any government official to make an unauthorized disclosure about anything, including how many buses London Transport has.

The home secretary, Douglas Hurd, said the new bill would actually narrow the categories of government information protected from disclosure, and then require prosecutors to prove that harm resulted.

He said that "the government still firmly believes that for members and former members of the security and intelligence services, and some others closely connected with their work, to disclose information about their work without authority is always harmful to the public interest and should therefore always be an offense."

Critics of the bill have attacked it on that ground since the government proposals were first made in June.

"A first question to ask is why does the government want to possibly imprison a member or former member of the security services for revealing crime or fraud or ineptitude?" said Richard Shepherd, one of the Conservative MPs who oppose the new bill, earlier. "Why is it that no defense or argument is to be permitted?" he asked.

For unauthorized disclosure in five other areas — of information about defense, international relations, criminal investigations, wiretaps and interceptions, and confidential communications from other governments or international organizations — the bill would require the prosecution to show harm to government operations or to the public interest.

British prosecutors have tried to keep two books by former members of the security services — "Spycatcher," by Peter Wright, and "Inside Intelligence," by Anthony Cavendish — from publication on the ground that civil servants of the secret government agencies had a lifelong duty of confidentiality.

Earlier this fall, Britain's highest judges ruled that the "Spycatcher" published all over the world, might as well be published here, too, but only excerpts from Mr. Cavendish's memoir have seen print in Britain.

David Leigh, an associate editor of The Observer, said that "The Wilson Plot," a book he had just published on how British and American intelligence services plotted to discredit Prime Minister Harold Wilson in the 1970s, would

See SECRETS, Page 6

Kiosk Cyclone Toll May Hit 5,000

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — Nearly 5,000 people may have perished in the worst cyclone to hit Bangladesh in nearly 20 years, officials said Wednesday.

The cyclone Tuesday also devastated coastal areas of the Indian states of West Bengal, where scores were dead or missing. The Bangladesh television network said more than 400 people were confirmed dead, but the toll was likely to be much higher when reports were available from remote areas that were struck by a huge tidal wave after the storm. (Earlier article, Page 7.)



Neil Sheehan won a National Book Club Award for 'A Bright Shining Lie: John Vann and America in Vietnam.' Page 3.

General News

George Bush and Jesse L. Jackson exchanged commitments after talks. Page 3.

Corruption charges shake New York City schools. Page 3.

Business / Finance

The RJR Nabisco management group raised its offer for the company. Page 9.

Cable & Wireless bought 26.4 percent of Telephone Rentals in a stock market raid. Page 9.

Dow Jones		The Dollar	
In New York			
DM	1.7313	DM	1.7313
Pound	1.8535	Pound	1.8535
Yen	121.475	Yen	121.475
FF	5.9135	FF	5.9135

On Polish TV, Walesa Makes a Case for Pluralism

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, jostled with the chief of Poland's Communist-backed official unions and aggressively argued the case for political and trade union pluralism Wednesday night in a live broadcast on national television.

The uncensored, 45-minute debate in prime time between Mr. Walesa and Alfred Miodowicz, a Communist Politburo member who heads the official All-Poland Trade Union Alliance, marked the first time that the Solidarity leader had appeared on Polish television since 1983. It was one of the few occasions in which a Polish opposition leader has been allowed to deliver an uncensored statement of position in the official media.

Mr. Walesa, wearing a Solidarity badge and a portrait of the Black Madonna, Poland's chief Roman Catholic symbol, responded with a spirited defense of Solidarity's ideas and a series of scolding criticisms of the official unions, the party establishment and Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

"In 1980-81, external conditions did not allow the reforms Solidarity wanted — as I said once, Brezhnev lived two years too long," Mr. Walesa said in an irrelevant reference to the Soviet leader who demanded the suppression of the East bloc's first free trade unions before his death in 1982. "Now those opportunities exist, but we are not

taking advantage of them. Instead we are trying to save the Stalinist model."

Mr. Miodowicz, whose organization was instrumental in blocking a move by the government toward negotiations with Solidarity in September, repeatedly argued that trade union pluralism was not necessary and counterproductive in Poland because it caused political battles in factories. But Mr. Walesa responded that "pluralism in all areas, in politics, economics and social life has proved itself around the world" while the party's monopoly in Communist countries had only led to failure.

"It's not an accident that all our countries are in the same situation," declared the popular, mustache-donning union chief in the distinctive colloquial patter that most Poles had not heard since 1981. "It's time to finally wonder why."

The debate, which was offered by Mr. Miodowicz two weeks ago and preceded by extensive publicity, marked a new concession by the authorities to Mr. Walesa by implicitly recognizing his importance as a public figure and right to equal billing with Mr. Miodowicz.

At the same time, the event appeared designed to boost the government's image at a time when General Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of Poland's Communist Party, and Mr. Rakowski are being widely blamed by Poles and Western diplomats for

See POLAND, Page 6



Before their live televised debate, Mr. Walesa, left, waiting with Alfred Miodowicz, head of Poland's official trade unions.

U.S. Is Putting the Arm on Allies to Spend More on Their Own Defense

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Amid predictions that the Bush administration will cut U.S. military spending, allied governments in Europe and Japan are coming under the most intense U.S. pressure in a decade to spend more on their own defense.

NATO defense ministers, meeting Thursday in Brussels, will produce the first alliance assessment of how much each allied nation contributes to Western defense, an issue known as burden-sharing. It has often fueled alliance relations.

This time, the issue has acquired a sharper edge and more potential for political damage, Western officials say, because the U.S. budget and trade deficits have fueled Congressional pressures to cut military spending abroad.

As an indication of this new seriousness, the argument has widened from the bilateral U.S.-European debate in the 1970s to a discussion in

which each allied country is now being compared to its neighbors.

Because military performance is difficult to measure in peacetime, money is still the standard.

U.S. officials, using this yardstick, have ranked allies in four categories, led by the United States, Britain and France. Greece and Turkey spend heavily, on a per capita basis, but much of their effort has been directed against each other, not into NATO.

The second tier included West Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Spain. Canada, Italy and Luxembourg were described as countries moving up from a low starting point.

Belgium and Denmark were ranked at the bottom because their spending is declining. Belgium cut its role in NATO air-defense by declining to buy the Patriot high-altitude missile.

Japan occupies a special position. U.S. officials have said, because it ranks with West Germany in the size of its defense budget. The Japanese government also has started paying more of the costs of local employees on U.S. bases.

But officials said that Japan still bears a comparatively small burden in terms of per capita spending on defense and defense-related economic aid.

U.S. officials have visited European capitals this fall to deliver the message that even a Republican administration, committed to strong defense, cannot continue paying — in the words of one envoy — "roughly 60 percent of the cost of defending Europe while Europeans themselves pay only 40 percent."

Secretary-General Manfred Wörner of NATO said this month that Europe, as it grows, must

"take a greater part in the financial burden for our allied defense."

But European governments are unlikely to take up the slack by increasing their defense budgets at a time when public concern in Western Europe has been largely eased by impressions of a reduced Soviet threat.

With arms control negotiations offering the prospect of troop cuts in Europe, "there is a risk of burden-shedding instead of burden-sharing," warned Simon Lunn, a former NATO planner who is now deputy secretary general of the North Atlantic Assembly, a body composed of members of parliament from NATO nations.

Brent Scowcroft, named to head the U.S. National Security Council, has said that a bigger allied military contribution, offering economies for the U.S. defense budget, will be his main priority for the initial months after he assumes office in January.

Calls for unilateral U.S. cuts have become louder in Congress. Representative Patricia Schroeder, a Colorado Democrat on the House Armed Services Committee, for example, has said that big U.S. defense budgets worsen the trade and budget deficits, while many European nations with enviable trade balances have comparatively small defense budgets.

"There is a danger of defense spending getting entangled with adverse U.S. perceptions about the stronger Common Market in 1992," said François Heisbourg, head of the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

The dollar's decline, Mrs. Schroeder said, has meant that some West German civilians on U.S. bases earn more in real terms than the officers they work for, because they are paid at local wage rates by the United States.

Many European officials challenge Mrs. Scowcroft's view.

See NATO, Page 6

مكتبة الأمل

Angolan Rebel Leader Doubts Every Cuban Will Withdraw

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A leader of the Angolan guerrillas has expressed grave concern about the regional peace settlement negotiated under U.S. sponsorship, saying it would permit thousands of Cubans, including soldiers, to remain in Angola.

The guerrilla leader, Jeremias K. Chitunda, vice president of UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said Tuesday the agreement was based on the premise that there were 50,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola.

He asserted that there were 60,000 Cuban soldiers, as well as 20,000 Cubans who have been given Angolan citizenship.

Mr. Chitunda, chief deputy to Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA, said he was concerned that a residual force of 30,000 Cubans will remain in Angola after the 50,000 Cubans withdraw.

"It took only 10,000 Cuban troops to install a pro-Soviet government in Angola in 1975," he said.

According to the State Department, the agreement calls for the total withdrawal of Cuban troops. A State Department official said Tuesday that the United States was confident that 50,000 was a reliable estimate of the number of Cuban troops in Angola. "We don't agree with the 60,000 estimate," the official said.

As for Mr. Chitunda's assertion that 20,000 Cubans had dual citizenship, the official said, "I've seen no evidence that would substantiate that."

Mr. Chitunda said verifying the withdrawal would be difficult because "Angola is a huge country, and the residual Cuban forces can hide in any number of places without being noticed."

Mr. Chitunda's comments, in an interview, were the most emphatic criticism of the accord by a spokesman for the rebel group, which has been receiving weapons from the United States since 1986.

Officials from Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States are meeting in Brazzaville, Congo, to negotiate details of the accord.

His comments will not affect that agreement, but they are likely to intensify concerns expressed by some in the U.S. Congress who say Angola is still committed to destroying UNITA.

The draft agreement is designed to bring about the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the independence of neighboring South-West Africa, now Namibia, which is ruled by South Africa in disregard of UN resolutions. UNITA did not take part in the negotiations.

"U.S. officials tend to play down our apprehensions, saying we should not be too concerned," said Mr. Chitunda, who served as UNITA's chief representative in the United States from 1980 to 1986.

He said some of the Cubans given Angolan citizenship are in the Angolan military.

"Some are in construction, paramilitary or civilian jobs," he said. "Some are doctors or teachers, but have military preparation and could be used as fighters. They provide a backup infrastructure for the Cuban military presence in our country. They are camouflaged Cubans."

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, and 49 other senators recently sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan warning that the Angolan government apparently wanted the "military destruction" of UNITA while negotiating peace with South Africa.

In his reply, Mr. Reagan said there were signs that Angola would enter negotiations with the rebels.

Timetable for Withdrawal
Delegations from South Africa, Angola and Cuba gathered in Brazzaville on Wednesday to prepare to sign a U.S.-brokered peace protocol covering a timetable for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and independence for Namibia.

Reuters reported from Brazzaville, Congo, officials said they expected the signing to go ahead as scheduled Thursday.

The planned Brazzaville protocol includes a timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops. The signing of a formal, final peace accord endorsed by the United Nations is expected at a later date in New York.

In Pretoria on Wednesday, Foreign Minister R. F. Botha of South Africa said the aim of the latest talks was to consolidate the various agreements and understandings already achieved.

"Obviously discussions will also be held on important additional matters, such as the monitoring mechanism of Cuban withdrawal, and other issues which will eventually have to be dealt with in the envisaged bilateral agreement," he said.

Diplomats said one unresolved issue was an Angolan demand that South African troops first move back from the area close to Angola's southeastern border, which they have frequently crossed to support UNITA rebels.

Angola wants South Africa and the United States to agree to stop aiding UNITA. But diplomats said they did not believe Angola would jeopardize the peace process by making this a condition for signing the Brazzaville protocol.

Washington has repeatedly said it has no intention of ending its military aid to UNITA while the Angolan government continues to receive support from the Soviet Union.



Before the lamb and omelets at Mont-Saint-Michel, Mr. Mitterrand posed with Mrs. Thatcher.

Mitterrand Cools to '91 Moscow Meeting

Reuter

MONT-SAINT-MICHEL, France — President François Mitterrand appeared Wednesday to temper his enthusiasm for an international human rights conference in Moscow, saying there was no urgency to hold it by 1991.

His apparent shift averted a clash with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain during talks the two held on Europe's future relations with the Soviet Union.

"The matter does not now seem to be as urgent as it was," Mrs. Thatcher said after meeting Mr. Mitterrand here on the Normandy coast.

"Before we could agree to a human rights conference in Moscow there would have to be enormous improvement in human rights, and we should set reasonable criteria for that before agreeing," she said.

It has been widely reported that, unless the West gives its commitment to attend human rights talks in Moscow in 1991, Moscow will delay the completion of important talks in Vienna, which are serving as a prelude to negotiations on conventional arms reduction in Europe.

Mr. Mitterrand had responded warmly in September to the idea of the 1991 conference. On Wednesday, he said, "There is nothing imperative about the date, it could be 1991 or later."

Pakistani Military Attaché Is Arrested by India as a Spy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — India arrested the Pakistani military attaché on Wednesday, accusing him of espionage, an Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The attaché, Brigadier Zahir Islam Abbasi, was arrested in a New Delhi hotel along with an Indian contact, the spokesman said, adding that a highly sensitive document relating to India's defenses was seized.

There was no immediate comment from Pakistani officials.

Demjanjuk Appeal Delayed

Reuter

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Supreme Court postponed for six months Wednesday an appeal by John Demjanjuk, the convicted Nazi war criminal, because of the suicide of one of his lawyers.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since gaining independence from Britain in 1947.

"The Indian security agencies have collected over a period of several months incontrovertible evidence including revealing photographs of Brigadier Abbasi's involvement in defense-related espionage," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"Abbasi was posted to India two years ago by the military government of Pakistan headed by General Zia ul-Haq," he added.

Earlier Wednesday, a court in New Delhi sentenced a former Indian civil servant, who had spent almost 10 years in jail, to an additional four and a half years imprisonment for spying for Pakistan.

The convicted man, Tikka Ram, was accused of giving military secrets to an employee of the Pakistani Embassy in New Delhi.

(Reuters, AFP)

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ISRAEL: Labor Rebuff to Peres

(Continued from page 1)

forced Mr. Shamir into making what he considered to be a generous power-sharing offer to Labor earlier this week.

Mr. Shamir offered Labor two top cabinet posts for Mr. Peres and Mr. Rabin and half the seats in an "inner cabinet" that would decide some of the issues facing the government. But he insisted that Likud retain a one-seat advantage in the overall cabinet and that he retain the premiership for the entire term of the new government.

Mr. Rabin, who stood to hold onto his post as defense minister under the Shamir offer, strongly endorsed it in Wednesday's closed-door session at party headquarters in Tel Aviv. He reportedly argued that a narrow Shamir-led government would be forced to extend policies by its small coalition partners while Labor would drift

left into political isolation if it did not join with Likud.

But Mr. Peres was ambivalent about the proposal, urging that it be approved but not lobbying his supporters to vote for it. Aides said he had little taste for spending four years in a government led by Mr. Shamir, a leader whose hard-line views he bitterly opposes and for whom he has little respect.

Wednesday's vote further complicated matters for American Jewish leaders, who had hoped that a broad-based coalition government would bury demands from the small religious parties for legislation restricting the legal definition of who is a Jew.

A delegation representing 25 U.S. organizations lobbied individual Knesset members Wednesday. Members of the U.S. group said they believed there were enough votes to block the measure, which would effectively exclude converts to Reform or Conservative Judaism from becoming Israeli citizens, thus delegitimizing the religious movements to which the vast majority of American Jews belong.

JAM: Halt by Soviets

(Continued from page 1)

Europe broadcasts to East European countries.

The stations have been held in particular contempt by the Soviet government because unlike the VOA, which is an official organ of the U.S. government, Radio Liberty and Free Europe purport to be "surrogate radios" for Communist-controlled nations and to present the kind of programs about their internal affairs that those countries would have if they had independent media.

Both stations were revealed in the 1970s to have been secretly financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Since then both have been publicly funded by Congress, but the Soviet Union has continued to depict them as tools of subversion.

For Radio Liberty, which began in 1952 as Radio Liberation and as the voice of free Soviet émigrés, the legitimization implicit in the cessation of jamming was likely to prove as much a challenge as a boon.

For one thing, the station had designed its programs around jamming, with virtually no music or other sources that would be inaudible through jamming, such as telephone interviews. For another, Mr. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost had opened to internal debate many of the topics that were previously available to Soviet citizens only through illicit foreign broadcasts.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Pell said that the station had already begun studying changes in programming, including the introduction of music and programs like call-in telephone interviews or round tables.

As for glasnost, Mr. Pell said, "The original mission has not changed, which was to provide a voice for those who had no voice."

The Soviet evening news program, "Vremya," did not report the new deaths but showed pictures of Armenian and Azerbaijani refugees.

In an interview Tuesday after the opening day of the current legislative session in Moscow, the Azerbaijani president, Suleiman Tatliev, said that at

WORLD BRIEFS

Tokyo Minister Begins Talks in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno of Japan arrived Wednesday in Washington for a three-day review of Japanese-U.S. relations, during which he is held a wide range of talks with officials.

Mr. Uno started his visit with a luncheon meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz. He was scheduled to meet on Thursday with President Ronald Reagan, and later with President-elect George Bush, the Japanese Embassy said.

Also on Mr. Uno's schedule was a meeting on Thursday with the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter. He also will meet with the deputy defense secretary, William H. Taft 4th, and he plans talks on Friday with the House Democratic leader, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, and other lawmakers.

Hong Kong to Repeal Press Gag Law

HONG KONG (UPI) — The government said Wednesday it was repealing an unpopular press gag law that had been intended to prevent the printing of false news likely to spread alarm.

The law had stirred a continuing controversy caused by fears that it could be used to stifle the press after China resumes sovereignty over this British colony in 1997. Earlier this year the government promised to review the law.

A spokesman said that the government took the view that retention "would be likely to cause concern to the public out of proportion to the value to the community of keeping the law."

Ceausescu Acknowledges Difficulties

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania acknowledged on Wednesday that his country faced difficulties but insisted there was no need to panic.

"The emergence of certain difficulties in the process of Socialist development should not lead to panic and to loss of trust in the strength of the working class and of the people in socialism," Mr. Ceausescu said at a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Romanians are chronically short of food and heating fuel. Mr. Ceausescu has kept a tight grip on Romania since taking office in 1965, but thousands of workers protested against his rule in November, 1987, in the central city of Brasov. He has also come under increasing international criticism over plans to replace thousands of rural villages with agricultural complexes.

Restart Delayed at U.S. A-Arms Plant

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A month before the Savannah River nuclear weapons plant in South Carolina was scheduled to reopen, the Energy Department has announced that the first of three reactors at the complex cannot be restarted until the spring or summer because safety programs have not been completed.

"In the process of developing the criteria for the restart of K reactor, it has become clear that we will need additional time to complete the improvements necessary for restart," Douglas G. Elmets, the department's press secretary, said Tuesday.

The persistent safety problems at the 36-year-old plant could have important implications for the U.S. nuclear arsenal. The Savannah River plant is the nation's sole source of tritium, a radioactive form of hydrogen that is used in most of the nation's nuclear weapons. Tritium decays, and must be periodically replenished. None has been produced since April, four months before the Energy Department closed down the last of the three Savannah River reactors for safety reasons.

India to Hang 2 for Killing of Gandhi

NEW DELHI (NYT) — The two Sikhs convicted of murdering Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in October 1984 will be hanged Friday, Indian officials announced here Wednesday night.

President Ramaswami Venkatarman had rejected a motion for clemency for the two men and had dismissed further appeals on their behalf signed by their attorneys last week.

A Home Affairs Ministry official said that the security forces in northern India had been alerted to keep a special watch for any violence related to the planned execution. Security was also heightened at the Tihar central jail in New Delhi, where the two men, Sarwant Singh, 25, and Kehar Singh, about 48, are to be hanged and where they are apparently being held in isolation on death row.

Black Boycott Troubles South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — South Africa's largest commercial association said on Wednesday it was concerned about the economic effects of an incipient black boycott of white-owned stores in towns where newly elected Conservative Party governments had revived rigid segregation.

After meeting with leaders of the extreme rightist Conservative Party, Sidney Matus, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, said he had received reports that "business is moving from certain areas to others."

He said it was too early to identify a definite pattern to the boycott, which began Friday in some Transvaal Province towns to protest the Conservatives' plans to re-erect "whites only" signs in parks, libraries and other public places.

For the Record

Philip C. Maresca, the co-pilot of a TWA jetliner hijacked in 1985, testified Wednesday in Frankfurt that Mohammed Ali Hammadi, on trial for murder and air piracy, came into the cockpit carrying a gun seconds after a U.S. Navy diver was shot to death aboard the aircraft. (AP)

Israeli soldiers snatched two heavily armed guerrillas in southern Lebanon late Tuesday and killed one, but the second escaped, a military spokesman said Wednesday in Jerusalem. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

EC Panel Seeks to Ban 5 Airliners

BRUSSELS (AP) — The EC Commission, seeking to cut noise levels near airports, proposed Wednesday that airlines in the European Economic Community be banned from adding five plane models to their fleets as of Nov. 1, 1990.

The proposal, if adopted by the 12 EC states, will prevent airlines in the EC from adding to their fleets some versions of these models — the DC-9, Boeing 727, 737 and 747 and the BAC 1-11.

These were certified before 1977 and are too noisy to remain in service after Nov. 1, 1990, the commission said. Models that came into service after 1977, including the Boeing 757 and 765 and the Airbus 320, "meet a stricter set of noise standards," the commission added.

Uniform Europe Traffic Laws Urged

BRUSSELS (AP) — European Community states were asked Wednesday by the EC Commission to recognize each other's driver's licenses, establish uniform speed limits for trucks and buses and adopt a common maximum allowable level of alcohol in a driver's blood.

The proposals are part of a road safety package designed to reduce traffic accidents in the 12 EC nations that annually kill 50,000 people and injure 1.6 million. "Every year the number of people killed on our roads is equivalent to the population of a small town," Stanley Clinton Davis, the EC Transport Commissioner, said in a statement.

Britain announced tough new rules Wednesday that could ban disqualified drunk drivers from the roads for life unless they prove medically that they no longer had a drinking problem. (Reuters)

Death Toll Rises in Caucasus

By Felicity Barringer

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Authorities in the troubled Caucasus region of the Soviet Union reported 11 additional deaths Wednesday and a rising flood of refugees from ethnic violence in the area last week.

The authorities in Armenia said that 20,000 Armenians had poured into Yerevan, the republic's capital, fleeing from their homes in neighboring Azerbaijan. Ethnic strife that erupted there Nov. 21 started a new cycle of violence in the two republics that has left 18 dead, according to the latest report.

The official Armenian information agency, Armenpress, reported Wednesday that 10 Azerbaijanis and one Armenian died in the violence in rural areas and small towns in Armenia last week.

Military authorities continued to control Yerevan, the Azerbaijani capital of Baku and half a dozen other tense areas.

The Soviet evening news program, "Vremya," did not report the new deaths but showed pictures of Armenian and Azerbaijani refugees.

In an interview Tuesday after the opening day of the current legislative session in Moscow, the Azerbaijani president, Suleiman Tatliev, said that at

least 7,000 Azerbaijanis had fled Armenia in the past three weeks, as tensions in the region rose and finally flared into violence in the Azerbaijani city of Kirovabad Nov. 21.

The simmering animosity between the two republics could be clearly felt in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow where the Supreme Soviet, or national legislature, is meeting to debate proposed constitutional changes that would reshape the top echelons of the Soviet government.

A speech Tuesday by Mr. Tatliev, in which he accused Armenians of provoking the tension by their desire to annex the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, was answered Wednesday by the Armenian president, Grigori Youskanyan.

In an angry address, Mr. Youskanyan recalled the wave of attacks on Armenians in the Azerbaijani city of Samaghi in February.

By not condemning the anti-Armenian violence in Samaghi as "a crime against another nation," he said, the Azerbaijani authorities had invited last week's flare-up of anti-Armenian violence in Kirovabad and Nakhichevan.

According to official accounts, 32 people were killed in the Samaghi rioting, 26 of them Armenians.

WORLD BRIEFS

Minister Begins Talks in

(AP) — Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno of Japan is in Washington for a three-day visit which he is holding a wide range of talks with U.S. officials. He was scheduled to meet on Tuesday with President Bush and later with President-elect George Bush.

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Delayed at U.S. A-Arms

(NYT) — A month before the U.S. is to plant in South Carolina a scheduled nuclear test, the first of three tests is being delayed until the spring or summer.

Hang 2 for Killing of

(NYT) — The two Sikh separatists who were hanged in October 1987 for the killing of a British soldier in India were hanged on Wednesday.

Boycott Troubles South

(AP) — South Africa's apartheid government is being troubled by a boycott of its goods and services.

Record

(AP) — The U.S. record for the number of people who have been killed in a single day in a natural disaster is 1,193.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Travelers are advised to check the status of their visas and passports before traveling.

arm Europe Traffic Law

(AP) — The European Commission has proposed a new traffic law for member states.

ises in Caucas

(AP) — The conflict in the Caucasus region of the Soviet Union is continuing.

Rivalry Turns to Compliment As Bush Meets Jesse Jackson

WASHINGTON — President-elect George Bush met Wednesday with the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, the man he called a "hustler from Chicago" only a few months ago, and said he would be looking to him for suggestions during his presidency.

While Mr. Bush made no policy commitments to Mr. Jackson or to a group of environmentalists with whom he met earlier, it was a day of positive reviews for the president-elect.

Mr. Jackson said he was convinced that Mr. Bush "has an earnest desire to send forth a moral tone" in his presidency.

And one of the environmental leaders, Jay Hair of the National Wildlife Federation, said Mr. Bush's attitude was a "night and day" difference from the Reagan years of "ideological silliness, anti-environmental actions and lack of stewardship."

Mr. Bush and Mr. Jackson played down their differences and their harsh campaign criticism of each other, including allegations by Mr. Jackson and others that part of Mr. Bush's presidential campaign

incited racist fears. The meeting had been sought by Mr. Jackson, a former candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"The campaign is over," Mr. Bush said. "I have no arguments with the way Reverend Jackson conducted himself toward me, and I hope it's the same with him on a personal basis."

"There will be times in my presidency when I will ask for his suggestions," he said. "He has some very good ideas on a lot of subjects that are of keen interest to our country."

During the presidential campaign, Mr. Bush called Mr. Jackson a "loose cannon" and, on a campaign trip to Nebraska in May, he vowed he would return to the state because "I'm not going to be co-opted by the hustler from Chicago."

Mr. Jackson made a joke Wednesday that he and Mr. Bush had talked about the Republican "moving begrudgingly but with a lot of excitement toward liberalism."

Among the issues Mr. Bush and Mr. Jackson said they discussed were drugs, arms control, South

'A Bright Shining Lie' Wins U.S. Book Award

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Neil Sheehan's 16-year effort to write a book that he hoped would clarify the Vietnam War for himself and his country, an effort that culminated in the publication of "A Bright Shining Lie," has been rewarded with the 1988 National Book Awards for nonfiction.

The fiction winner was "Paris Trout" by Pete Dexter, a novel about an interracial murder just after World War II.

While the Dexter hook was considered one of the longer shots among the five fiction finalists, which included novels by Don DeLillo and Anne Tyler, the decision was warmly applauded by the capacity crowd at the awards ceremony Tuesday night.

Both authors received \$10,000 and an original sculpture by Louise Nevelson.

Both books were published by Random

House and both were edited by Robert Loomis.

Adding to the Random House sweep, Jason Epstein, the editorial director of Random House, received the \$10,000 first annual National Book Awards for Distinguished Contribution to American Letters.

Mr. Sheehan was cited for what the five judges on the nonfiction panel described as "a work of remarkable lucidity but also remarkable passion."

Subtitled "John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam," the book blended biography and history in telling the story of a dedicated career officer who spoke out against America's early strategy in Vietnam.

Mr. Sheehan was the Vietnam bureau chief for United Press International in 1962 and worked for The New York Times from 1964 to 1972.

Asked what he hoped readers would derive from the book, Mr. Sheehan replied, "That it would help my country under-

stand what happened in Vietnam, what went wrong."

In choosing "Paris Trout," Joel Conarroe, the chairman of the National Book Awards fiction panel, said the judges essentially were interested in "the quality of the prose" and in "whether the book is readable and re-readable."

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Dexter said, "I write a newspaper column for a living, mostly." His column is published three times a week in The Sacramento Bee in Sacramento, California.

He also said he did not make a big distinction between writing a novel and writing for a newspaper. "I'm not somebody to hole up in the woods and produce a novel every two years and come out," he said. "I like talking to people."

He writes 900 words of fiction each day, he added, and he had to redo two months' work on "Paris Trout" after 110 pages were lost in or expurgated from his computer. The book is his third novel.

Mr. Dexter's book is set in the fictional small town of Cotton Pot, Georgia, and tells of a white store owner who tracks down a young black man to settle a debt and instead kills a 14-year-old black girl.

In all, 10 authors were nominated for the 1988 National Book Awards.

Mr. DeLillo, who won in 1985 for "White Noise," was nominated for "Li-bra," a novel based on the life of Lee Harvey Oswald and the events that led to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

J.F. Power, who was nominated in 1963 for his novel "Morte," was nominated for "Wheat That Sings," a middle-aged priest who is dis-

Corruption Charges Shake New York City Schools

By Karen Tumulty
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Over the past week, New York City's troubled school system has been shaken by charges of school board corruption and vice that range from rampant drug use to extortion to offering teacher promotions in exchange for sex.

Amid growing furor, Mayor Edward I. Koch, Schools Chancellor Richard R. Green and Robert F. Wagner Jr., president of the central Board of Education, went to the state capital on Tuesday to plead with legislators for approval of legislation aimed at lessening the influence of politics over school policy.

Paul T. Gentile, state prosecutor for the Bronx, whose office set up a hotline for complaints against school boards in that borough, said in an interview that the flow of calls was "a constant."

"Never have I received a response like this," he said.

He said that local school districts apparently have been operated as the "personal fiefdoms" of board members. Mr. Gentile said that the calls Tuesday included allegations that district employees "became like the personal servants" of board members. "They became their chauffeurs, cleaned their houses."

The nation's largest school system has long grappled with the problems of urban education elsewhere — high dropout rates in some schools, unsatisfactory test scores, drugs and violence. But now the focus is also on corruption and a scandal that exploded last Wednesday, when Mr. Green took the unusual step of suspending an entire locally elected school board in the Bronx.

That board and another are under scrutiny by a Bronx grand jury, and the central system's inspector general is said to be looking into possible illegalities by more than a half-dozen of the city's 32 local boards.

The newspaper New York Newsday reported Tuesday that 10 local boards in the Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens are under investigation.

The apparent catalyst was the arrest Nov. 9 of a Bronx elementary school principal, Matthew Barnwell, who was charged with buying two vials of crack, the cocaine derivative.

Members of various local boards also are being accused of stealing district property, extorting campaign contributions and other payments from school employees and putting politics above education.

"Very little of this is new," said Sandra Feldman, president of the United Federation of Teachers, a union. "And it's not just in the Bronx."

Mr. Gentile agreed: "It is not recent. It's a product of a system, and the system permits the various abuses to exist and to flourish. The people who participated in it accepted it as a way of life."

Many are blaming school decentralization, a well-intentioned movement of the 1960s aimed at giving local communities more control over their own school systems.

New York's school system took the concept the farthest. In 1970, it turned much of the control over its roughly 800 elementary and junior high schools to local boards that had relatively little accountability either to the central system or, some argue, to the communities that elected them.

"It's really getting sickening right now," added Jose E. Serrano, a state legislator who represents a portion of the Bronx. "What's happened is that the system has broken down. People for years have been using it as a way of gaining political mileage, as a way of gaining power."

Some districts have prospered under decentralization, but critics say that many of the local school boards created under the 1970 law have become dominated by those who are seeking to further their own political careers.

Only a handful of eligible voters participate in school board elections — a mere 6 percent in the last round, in 1986 — which means that

local political organizations can easily marshal the several hundred ballots they need to put their candidates on the board.

The grand jury said its investigation indicated that board members had "rewarded friends with jobs, traded jobs with each other and given supervisory positions to individuals because they were recommended by local political club leaders."

Mitchell: 'Eminently Rational Man'

New Senate Leader Is Called Scholarly and Judicious

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — To the extent that most people have any impressions of the Senate's new Democratic leader, they were probably formed at a dramatic moment during the congressional investigation into the Iran-contra affair when Senator George J. Mitchell delivered a stern lesson on constitutional government to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

Responding to Colonel North's earlier plea that Congress, "for the love of God and for the love of country," not abandon the Nicaraguan rebels, Mr. Mitchell, a former federal judge, said:

"However important and noble an objective, and surely democracy abroad is important and is noble, it cannot be achieved at the expense of the rule of law in our country."

"Although he regularly asked to do so," Mr. Mitchell continued, "God does not take sides in American politics. And in America, disagreement with the policies of the government is not evidence of lack of patriotism."

Mr. Mitchell's response to the U.S. Marine officer who was dismissed from the National Security

Council after his role in the sale of U.S. arms to Iran was disclosed, provide insights into the kind of person the Senate's 55 Democrats elected Tuesday to be their leader.

As Senate majority leader, Mr. Mitchell will hold one of the most powerful posts in Washington; he will guide the Senate in its dealings with the Republican White House and formulate its position on major bills, including the federal budget; he will undoubtedly be one of the key spokesmen for the Democratic Party during the Bush administration.

Mr. Mitchell's political toughness has frequently been underestimated. After losing a gubernatorial bid in 1974 to an independent James Longley, Mr. Mitchell was appointed in 1980 to complete the term of Edmund S. Muskie, who had been appointed secretary of state. Yet Mr. Mitchell was regarded as a longshot in 1982 in his first Senate campaign. Down by 30 percentage points in the polls at the start, he eventually won with 60 percent of the vote.

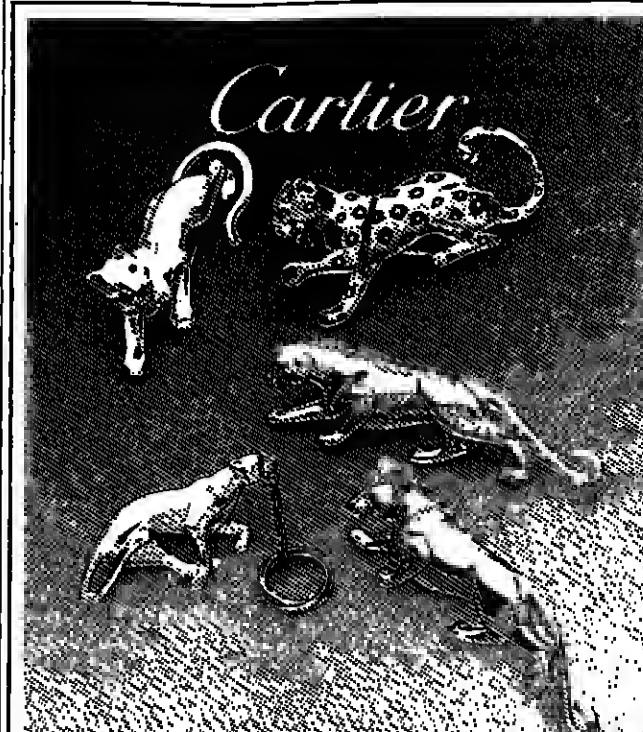
Four years later, as head of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, he got much of the credit when his party recaptured control of the Senate by picking up eight seats.

"He does seek out people he relies upon — that's what you want in a majority leader," said Senator William S. Cohen, a Republican who also represents Maine. "He's someone who thinks seriously about serious issues."

But as his decisive victory Tuesday over two more senior colleagues demonstrated, Mr. Mitchell's judicial demeanor should not be confused with a shortage of political skills. He waged a successful campaign after just eight years in the Senate.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Break in Afghanistan?

A break looms in the tension gathering over Afghanistan as the Feb. 15 deadline for Soviet withdrawal nears. One thing is keeping the Soviet Union from a sure no-fuss on-time exit: its demand that the resistance grant a political place at least for a decoy interval to the local Communist party, the PDPA. Now, however, there are signs that Moscow is easing off this demand. Going over the head of the PDPA, it has just held its first formal talks with resistance leaders — heretofore "bandits" — in Pakistan. Ostensibly, the subject was the mutual return of prisoners, or of prisoners still alive. But an opening has been made that will let the two sides address a political agenda if they choose.

This has been the goal of the resistance for a long time. With firm American backing, it has sought to induce the Soviets to ditch the PDPA and to accept it collectively as the lone legitimate inheritor of power in post-Soviet Afghanistan. Why would Moscow go that way now? No doubt it wants to ensure a safe withdrawal — hundreds of guerrilla attacks on Soviet military units have been counted since the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan took effect. Moscow may also hope to take the

full measure of the political gains it had in mind to reap when it decided to terminate its eight-year aggression in the first place. Standing between it and these gains is the frailty of the PDPA, which seems hard-pressed to either muster the military resources or to command the popular following to stay in business on its own. The logic that may be striking Moscow now is that it is better off just getting out.

That would leave Afghans at war with Afghans — the situation the country was in before the Soviets invaded. It is an unhappy prospect, but not so unhappy as the prospect of Afghans at war with Soviets as well. Removing Soviet forces can help lower the intensity of battle. With Soviet forces removed, moreover, the major purpose of American arming of the resistance will have been served. It will be up to the Afghans whether they wish to make use of the mediating services available to them at the United Nations, or reinvent their own traditional processes of accommodation, or simply fight on. Self-determination permits tragedy as well as deliverance. In any event, it does increasingly look as though Soviet troops will be gone.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Iran Deserves Censoring

Iran and Iraq have each taken advantage of the August cease-fire in their long war to settle scores with dissenters at home. Iraq's lawless passing of Kurdish villages has been deservedly condemned. Iran's mass killings of mainly leftist opponents have attracted less attention. But they have occurred on a scale sufficient to prompt a UN debate Wednesday on a report saying the executions "justify international concern."

Iran's canny response has been to divide its General Assembly critics by offering for the first time to open its borders to a special representative of the UN. In return, Iran wants the UN to scrap a draft resolution deploring the wave of summary executions of political prisoners. Thus Iran wants a pat on the back for complying with the most rudimentary rules. Every other country targeted for a UN human rights inquiry — including Chile, Afghanistan and Cuba —

has submitted to scrutiny. Iran deserves censure, not coddling. Since this summer, at least 1,000 people are believed to have been shot, and thousands imprisoned, most on charges of supporting an armed insurgency, the People's Mojahedin. The UN report finds "a nucleus of veracity" in accounts of these killings and of ill treatment of prisoners. It also documents the continued denial of basic rights to adherents of the minority Bahai faith, though systematic executions appear to have ceased.

Iran does not wholly scorn the UN or its resolutions — or else it would not haggle over censure. Its UN envoy has said "there is no irresolvable complication" in reconciling Islamic and international law. The more reason, therefore, for the General Assembly to adopt an undiluted resolution that could save lives and free prisoners.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Halting OPEC Blackmail

Once-mighty OPEC is alive but hardly well. The oil cartel has agreed to new limits on production, probably adding a few dollars to the price of a barrel, but with 15 percent of world capacity going untapped, OPEC's \$18 target remains pure fantasy.

Understandably, the prospect of stabler and somewhat higher prices is winning applause from the badly depressed oil patch in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma, as well as those elsewhere in the world. But on one should be fooled: the U.S. national interest can never be served by responding passively when foreigners try to raise the price of a commodity critical to U.S. prosperity.

This is precisely the time for action in Washington to protect the nation's energy future. All that's so far visible is a general indifference that Americans a decade from now are likely to look back on with disgust.

OPEC faces the classic dilemma of a cartel. The only way it can raise world prices above the free market price, roughly the cost of extracting an extra barrel, is to restrict production artificially. But as long as prices stay artificially high, each country has a powerful incentive to cheat on production quotas set by the group.

For much of the 1970s and early '80s, world supplies were tight enough to allow Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, to regulate the price merely by changing its own output. But high prices inspired both wide conservation and enormous increases in production capacity. Today, fields ready to produce about 10 million barrels a day stand idle, and no nation has significant leverage over price. Even if the new

quota agreement holds, the inflation-adjusted price of oil will remain far below the level set by OPEC in 1974.

U.S. oil producers and their friends in Washington argue that continuously low oil prices sap the economies of oil-producing states and force increased U.S. imports. That will hasten the inevitable day when supplies again tighten and Gulf potentates are once again able to squeeze the industrialized world. This argument is right. But paying more to Riyadh and Baghdad is a roundabout way to prop up the economy in Houston. In any case, there is no need to pay oil ransom to anyone, when cheaper and relatively painless measures could protect American energy sovereignty.

Why not pour huge amounts of oil, purchased at today's bargain prices, into the strategic petroleum reserve? That would buffer the economy against brief periods of shortage, like those in 1974 and 1980.

A 25-cent-a-gallon oil tax would induce conservation, cut the Federal deficit in half and still leave the price below the 1986 level.

Careful development of oil reserves in the Alaskan wilderness might add as much as 10 percent to domestic production in the late 1990s, just when it will be needed most.

The laws of economics virtually guarantee that oil will remain in glut for some years to come. But geology and geography virtually guarantee that eventually the world will have to rely on Gulf producers. Modest measures ought to slow that inevitable drift. More important, they would arm consuming nations against OPEC blackmail.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

George Mitchell's Tasks

For the last 20 years the Democrats have spent most of the time between the U.S. presidential elections struggling to reposition themselves, and so they seem likely to be doing for the next four years as well. The 55 Senate Democrats have taken a constructive first step in that direction by choosing George Mitchell of Maine as the new majority leader.

In part this was a generational transition. Mr. Mitchell, who is 55 and has been in the Senate only eight years, succeeds Robert Byrd of West Virginia, who is 71 and has spent 36 of his years in Congress, 6 in the House, 30 in the Senate. The year Mr. Byrd was first elected to the House, Dwight Eisenhower was elected president and Mr. Mitchell was still a junior in college.

But the shift has to do with philosophy and style as well. Mr. Byrd is a man of flowery speech and elaborate manner who loves the ornate traditions of the Senate, is a master parliamentarian and has been a cautious if not conservative party leader, less an originator than a facilitator of legisla-

tion. Mr. Mitchell has been by contrast a businesslike liberal, a particular voice for progressive taxation and clean air. The Democrats badly needed a fresh face to appear on state occasions beside the emboldened House Speaker Jim Wright, and Mr. Mitchell, a former prosecutor and federal district judge, they have one.

Mr. Mitchell now faces an institutional as well as a party responsibility. The Senate has sometimes been almost the caricature of a legislative body in the last eight years of narrowly divided government. He must try both to modernize its procedures and refurbish its faded reputation on ethical grounds (as Mr. Byrd memorably tried to do in the last Congress on campaign finance reform).

But the main issue before him is how the Democrats are to respond to George Bush. Mr. Mitchell must lead in the repositioning of the Democratic Party, in deciding and enacting into the record what it is against and for. He seems to us well suited for that, and we wish him luck.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Shultz Blunders, but One Terrorist Catches Up to Reality

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — George Shultz is in the familiar position of having not committed a crime but something worse: a blunder.

From the uproar, you would think the U.S. secretary of state had personally plucked and trussed the Middle East peace dove. But refusing Yasser Arafat a visa for a second appearance at the UN rostrum should not be seen, in and of itself, as a major blow to peace. As has been observed in this corner before, Mr. Arafat is part of the problem and not part of the solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

As one component of a well-conceived policy, the visa refusal could actually improve the chances for peace. The refusal should make clear to Mr. Arafat and his crew that they still have a long way to go in cleaning up their act. The slippery trap produced by the Palestine National Council in Algiers was better than a slap in the face with a wet fish, but it was not the breakthrough toward a dramatic change in attitude toward the PLO. No well-conceived policy can be expected to give the visa refusal a broader meaning, however. The isolated decision on Mr. Arafat's visa and the explanations by President Reagan and Mr. Shultz simply serve to underline the lack of coherence this administration displays as it stumbles to an end.

This is, after all, the administration that has swallowed a great deal in the name of repairing U.S. influence in the Arab world after the damage done by Mr. Reagan's secret arms shipments to Iran. The most recent example of this came when Mr. Shultz, rather than risk offending the Arabs, balked at supporting a move to impose sanctions on Iraq for using poison gas against Kurdish tribesmen.

Yet Mr. Shultz now uses whatever credit he has gained to accomplish a less worthy goal: preventing Mr. Arafat from giving a speech at the United Nations that would almost certainly damage the PLO more than Israel. As happened in 1974.

The Shultz decision makes Mr. Arafat seem a martyr in the Arab world and elsewhere. That would not be a serious concern if the decision did not come at exactly the moment when a more moderate and realistic Palestinian leadership is emerging in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to compete with Mr. Arafat's bureaucracy in exile, in subtle but unmistakable ways, for influence.

This local leadership could eventually play the key role in reconciling the Palestinians to living in peace with Israel. American actions should be designed to enhance this leadership's precarious survival, not stunt its growth or diminish its impact on the whole community, as Mr. Shultz's visa decision is likely to do.

The State Department is also having a hard time persuading explaining to the world community its decision to abandon past U.S. policies of letting all sorts of disagreeable characters turn up for UN sessions. This administration has voted when necessary to keep Khomeini Rouge delegates accredited to the United Nations, thereby assuring much more than vic-

tas to the representatives of the "Democratic Kampuchea" government that murdered millions in Cambodia.

Moreover, this rebuff to the authority of the United Nations comes just before a high-profile visit there by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The Soviets, having launched a major charm campaign at the world body, will benefit from Mr. Shultz's move.

Mr. Reagan adds insult to injury by implying in his movie tough-guy lingo that only "a pussy" knowing of PLO involvement in terrorism, would have agreed to a visa for Mr. Arafat. The United States did just that in 1974, when Henry Kissinger, who is nobody's pussy, was secretary of state.

We know nothing now about Mr. Arafat's proximity to terror attacks on U.S. citizens that we did not before the 1974 visa was issued. In March 1973, Mr. Arafat's headquarters in Beirut authorized PLO operatives to murder in cold blood two American diplomats held hostage in Khartoum. The Arab sources who revealed this to me in Khartoum at the time also had provided that information to U.S. diplomats, who confirmed it independently.

On balance, Mr. Kissinger seems to have decided that the United States, and Israel, would have lost more in refusing a visa than in letting Mr. Arafat come to New York. Mr. Arafat promptly blew the best



Drawing of Yasser Arafat by SZLAKMAN.

chance the Palestinians ever had to influence a U.S.-sponsored peace settlement by showing up with a pistol holster on his hip and calls for armed struggle on his lips.

The Machiavellian Kissinger may or may not have foreseen such a result. More to the point, he had an integrated and coherent approach to protecting U.S. Israeli and moderate Arab interests in the Middle East. He knew how to add up potential costs and benefits of his actions and to strike a balance consistently on the side of realpolitik. It is a talent that has been in deficit in this administration, from beginning to end.

The Washington Post.

Yes, Mr. Shultz, Keep Those Killers Out

By Lisa and Ilsa Klinghoffer

NEW YORK — The rollercoaster of emotions that we have experienced ever since that day in 1985 when our father, Leon Klinghoffer, was murdered on the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro has continued.

When the Palestine National Council met in Algiers, the picture of our father's killer, Abu Abbas, in attendance in a front row seat, brought back all the bad memories. Then we read an interview with Abbas in which he sneered about our father's death. He compared the hijacking to "driving a car." And after all, he added, "Accidents happen." And he said, "Who is Klinghoffer?" To think that this man was running around free, being treated as a man of respectability, made the pain too much to bear.

Then Saturday there was light again. Secretary of State George Shultz announced that the State Department had denied a visa to Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, who sought to enter the United States to make a speech at the United Nations. Mr. Shultz cited the presence of Abbas in Algiers as a sign of Arafat's continuing support and tolerance of those who murder American civilians. How wonderful, we thought, that a man making policy at the highest level was able to see through the rhetoric to understand what we understood directly and profoundly from tragic experience.

Arafat and the PLO could not possibly have repudiated their commitment to terrorism when they gave a place of honor to the man who murdered Leon Klinghoffer. Terrorism, the killing of innocents, is an unmitigated evil. Abbas' participation at Algiers highlighted for us the absurdity of some media coverage describing a new PLO attitude toward terrorism. We did not need to wait for the analysis of the Palestine National Council meeting to know that there was no such commitment in Algiers.

After all, it was only months after the Achille Lauro tragedy that Arafat declared that the PLO would cease terrorism in Israel and the occupied territories. In fact,

terrorism has continued unabated not only in Israel but outside as well. At no time has Arafat said what has to be said: that terrorism is an unmitigated evil.

Far more impressive than ambiguous PLO rhetoric would have been a PLO decision to bar Abbas from Algiers, to oust him from the PLO Executive Council and, indeed, to turn him over to Italian authorities who have an arrest warrant out for him. An Italian court had tried him in absentia and given him a life sentence.

For us, and we think for a lot of other Americans, George Shultz is a hero for his consistent stand against terrorism. After all, if he had had his way, the selling of arms to Iran would never have happened. And it has been Mr. Shultz who, year after year, has spoken to the American people and the world, trying to rouse support for an intelligent and courageous stand against terrorism.

While some diplomats may not approve of Mr. Shultz's decision, we think the average person understands it very well. It is not a question of the peace process and Arafat's potential role in it. It is a question of whether the United States can be taken seriously as the leader of the struggle against terrorism if it speaks out of both sides of its mouth. Mr. Shultz says no — that we must stand up against terrorists, that we must not sell arms to Iran and that we must not give Arafat a forum until he demonstrably rejects his terrorist past.

Yes, we have heard all the arguments being made about the United Nations Headquarters Agreement and about the impact all of this will have on America's relations with the Arab world. Our reaction is: Right on Mr. Shultz! Stick to your principles! As Americans, we are best off when we do so, and, in the end, despite criticism from abroad, the world is best off when America takes the lead in fighting this evil.

Lisa and Ilsa Klinghoffer, who live in New York City, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

It's Time for a Quiet U.S.-Soviet Deal on Emigrants

By Robert Cullen

WASHINGTON — This autumn has produced startling and welcome emigration news from Moscow. Some 2,068 Jews were permitted to leave in October, representing a twentyfold increase over the pitiful monthly rate prior to Mikhail Gorbachev's accession in 1985. About 4,000 ethnic Germans also got out in October, as did 500 Soviet Armenians before the imposition of martial law.

The State Department is also having a hard time persuading explaining to the world community its decision to abandon past U.S. policies of letting all sorts of disagreeable characters turn up for UN sessions. This administration has voted when necessary to keep Khomeini Rouge delegates accredited to the United Nations, thereby assuring much more than vic-

Normally, they come in as refugees on the grounds that they are fleeing persecution. There is supposed to be a case by case review of their applications, but if an applicant fails that review, he is usually offered admission on an Attorney General's parole.

Soviets never oiled well in the same long queues that face people from nearly all other countries. This made sense in the '40s, when Stalin was likely to kill or exile any subject who came into contact with the West. But does it make sense now, when the Estonian Supreme Soviet votes to assert its sovereignty, and Azerbaijanian protest leaders are interviewed by Izvestia?

The evidence suggests that today's policy impedes what America wants: the right of all Soviet citizens to enter and leave their country when they wish.

Mr. Gorbachev has said that emigration threatens a "brain drain" to the West. Current American policy makes that threat real. It means that

if the Soviets open the doors, any talented scientist, mathematician or computer programmer could gain instant admission to America as a refugee, and, with it, a much higher standard of living. Those are precisely the people Mr. Gorbachev needs to make his restructuring, *perestroika*, work.

For almost a year, Soviet officials have been reporting that Moscow will soon issue a new, more liberal law on emigration. They hint at major reforms, including abolition of the requirement that an emigrant have a close relative abroad. The long gestation period of this reform suggests a heated internal debate between those who would open the country further to the world and those who fear a brain drain.

The time is right for a quiet deal. If the Soviets issue their reform law, and it genuinely opens the door to emigration, and if the new political freedoms of the glasnost era persist,

America could undertake to start examining applications for admission on a true case by case basis. This would be an administrative decision. No congressional action would be necessary, and if Moscow failed to keep the bargain, Washington could quickly rescind it.

This would mean the following: First, the leaders of Soviet dissident movements, who still are subject to harassment and persecution, could obtain instant admission. The average, apolitical Soviet citizen could not. The Kremlin would have no reason to fear a sudden hemorrhage of talented people.

Second, Jews would have two avenues of departure. Many could show that simply being Jews gave them a reasonable fear of persecution and discrimination. Those that could not would retain the option of going to Israel, which welcomes all Jews without qualification.

Third, the way would be open for America gradually to lift the barriers it erected to Soviet-U.S. trade in 1974 to protect restrictions on emigration.

With fewer Soviet citizens receiving admission, there might be more slots available for people in Latin America, Southeast Asia, Africa and other regions who desperately need them.

It's a deal with obvious benefits for almost everyone. The only question is whether the Reagan administration, in its waning weeks — or the Bush administration, in its early weeks — has the requisite boldness to propose it.

The writer, Moscow bureau chief for Newsweek, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

In the Sudan, the U.S. Must Help Soon

By Roger P. Winter

WASHINGTON — They look like stick-figure drawings as they trek out of the desolate rural areas of southern Sudan into rapidly swelling towns such as Kapoeta. They come in search of food, but little or no food is to be found. When I visited Kapoeta and other towns in the rebel-controlled South this summer, I thought the situation could not get worse. But the war has escalated. Famine has worsened and more and more people have died in both government and rebel-held areas.

While locusts, floods and drought grind away at the ecology of the Sudan, this famine's most devastating cause has been the apparent willingness of the Khartoum government to see the South depopulated by the army and allied militias. That strategy has been directed against regions inhabited by the Dinka people, from whom the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army draws much of its support.

At the time of my visit, crops were dead or dying, and no food was coming in from outside. The doctor at the local hospital — little more than a structure without electricity, bedding or adequate sanitation — was performing amputations by candlelight without anesthetics or antibiotics. Now that hospital has been evacuated because of the intensifying air war.

By some reports, up to 85 percent of the population in the South has been displaced. Two million civilians are internally displaced, and 350,000 refugees have crossed into Ethiopia. About 8,000 more enter that country each month. A 30-year veteran of the

United Nations, stationed across the border in Ethiopia, said the Sudanese refugees are in the worst physical condition he had ever seen, and those are the relatively strong young men and boys. Women and children often are left behind, without access to international aid or protection. They are dying in shockingly large numbers.

In some areas, virtually all children under 3 are dead. Young girls are rare: In a society beset by war, with an economy based on cattle herding, girls are allowed to starve so that resources can be devoted to their brothers. The traditional ethnic rivals of the Dinka, armed by Khartoum, have destroyed the crops and looted the cattle that are the backbone of the Dinka economy. Khartoum has armed rival "African" ethnic groups and given a boost to the powerful Rizeigat Arabs of the South.

Safana, an army outpost in southern Darfur province, is filled with starving Dinka refugees. Journalists there report that the markets are stocked with meat, bread and medicine, but Rizeigat merchants will sell only to those who can pay. Some desperate Dinka parents reportedly have sold their children to the Rizeigat for the equivalent of \$5, either to save those children's lives or to permit themselves to escape. Outside the relative safety of Safana, Rizeigat marauders simply abduct children.

On March 28, 1987, more than 1,000 Dinka men, women and children were killed by a Rizeigat mob at the train station in Ad-Daien in

Darfur province. Amnesty International reported that more than 200 people were burned alive in locked railroad cars. Five hundred others were burned alive in the railway police center. Hundreds more were killed by Rizeigat Arabs armed with guns, spears and sticks.

The Dinka have been hard-hit by the government and its allies, while the SPLA has failed to protect or feed the Dinka. Both sides in the war have committed atrocities, both sides have blocked relief supplies that were intended for civilians.

The U.S. State Department has issued its first statement on the seriousness of the famine and the need to distribute food quickly. It has called on Khartoum and the SPLA to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross and private voluntary agencies to provide relief to civilian victims. Washington has the credibility and the ability to launch such a humanitarian initiative, but it must persuade both sides that it will have no part in using food as a weapon.

The ethnic conflict is deep and not easily resolvable. Political solutions will require long and careful negotiations. But the immediate needs of innocent civilians cannot be ignored. A U.S. initiative has the potential to spur an international effort to avert the downward spiral to disaster, and also to create an environment in which the causes of this tragedy can be addressed and ultimately resolved.

The writer, director of the private U.S. Committee for Refugees, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

human reaction. We started in the resistance with the idea of going back, but then it was a reaction to the iron fist. We found that political talk was useless, it fell on deaf ears, so we were forced to use arms."

He went to a camp in the Jordanian desert with a group from the university. With a Jordanian passport, he traveled to Europe and the United States three times between 1967 and 1970, delivering lectures on the Palestinian cause. "Numbers of my family, hundreds, live in the U.S.," he says.

He also says, "I never shot a bullet. I was not a fighter. I was a political cadre." He didn't say whether he actually helped plan terrorist deeds, but he accepted them as a member of his organization. "I was enthusiastic in the beginning for sensational operations, without casualties, to draw attention to our cause." Of course, the threat is still terrorism.

In 1970 he took part in the hijacking of three airlines that were kept in the Jordanian desert for a week and then blown up. He notes that there were no casualties, and says his role was to explain the cause to the passengers. He says a New York rabbi told him very seriously, "If I were in your place, I'd probably do the same."

That dramatic incident provoked world headlines and led to open fighting between PLO and Jordanian forces in "Black September." The PLO fighters were driven out and established themselves in Lebanon, where again they did what they could to build a "state within the state." It was an important factor in bringing on the Lebanese civil war.

Bassam was in his Beirut office in 1972 when a big envelope came containing a book, "the size of Webster's, with Che Guevara on the cover. It was a nice, cultural, explosive book." The bomb, evidently sent by Israelis, ripped several fingers off his hands, disfigured his face and nearly left him deaf and blind. A friend says he had been "very handsome, like a movie star." Now he is scarred and has eye trouble, a dark, stubby but surprisingly relaxed man.

He was in a hospital for a month. "I had a lot of time to think. I decided I would continue working for the cause in whatever way possible, but contrary to expectations, it didn't turn me into a man who wants revenge. I refused to fall into the vicious circle."

After what he calls "a lot of discussion" in the PFLP that year, he says the Habbash group decided to quit international terrorism because it was counterproductive. But gradually he moved toward the less radical Arafat line, chasing under Syrian influence when his group moved to Damascus, where it first met him. In 1979 he was expelled for shaking hands with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, and once again joined Mr. Arafat.

"My view is if there is a chance for self-determination, and a state, we should do it," he says. He is an example of thoughts catching up with reality, and he criticizes colleagues who cling to ambiguities. "They speak in Arabic though the words are in English. But the opportunity is clear for people who are serious about peace."

The denial of a visa to Mr. Arafat to speak at the United Nations was on grounds of the U.S. right to "safeguard its own security" because of "Mr. Arafat's associations with terrorism." Nobody thinks he plans to throw a bomb in New York. The question is whether his view, too, has really evolved. He should have a chance to prove it.

The New York Times.

A U.S. Opportunity

ONE MAN'S terrorist, of course, is another man's freedom fighter. That is why so many of even Washington's closest European allies, who tend to see history and politics with more breadth and complexity, find Mr. Shultz's act so dismaying.

But George Bush and his secretary of state-designate, James Baker, face extraordinary opportunity. The Middle East is coming at last to the juncture where U.S. friendship and support for Israel, a just settlement for the Palestinians, stability in the region and an authentic healing of the terrorist plague all coincide.

Washington, of course, has not broken and will not be a true honest broker between the two sides. Yet its lone and indispensable financial support for Israel makes it crucial to the realization of peace. The ultimate irony of the visa refusal may be to mislead the Israelis on just how rapidly a more pragmatic new Bush administration recognizes all that, and moves to end this old war to get on with its own crowded agenda.

—Roger Morris, who served on the National Security Council under both Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Cabby vs. Cocher

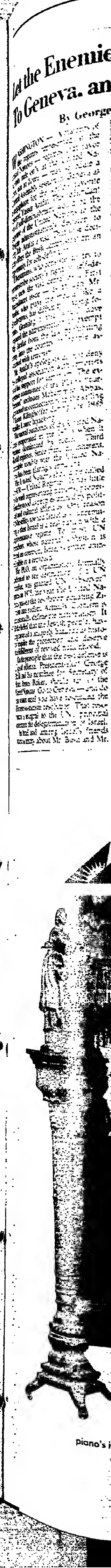
PARIS — Lord Shrewsbury's hansom cabs are seen daily on the boulevards of Paris. The struggle between the London "cabby" and the French cocher has commenced. A Herald correspondent chanced to be near a cabstand yesterday (Nov. 30) as one of these two wheeled novelties rolled noisily by on its rubber tires. A fat, red faced wielder of the whip looked open mouthed at this unusual turn out. The neatly dressed driver, the horse strong and well kept, the nickel plated harness and the polished windows and panels were evidently too much for his Conservative ideas. *Nom d'un chien!* he exclaimed. "We have come to say," said one of the English drivers, "and before long we will teach the French cabmen something about their business. In the first place we know how to drive, which they certainly do not. I see more accidents to horses and passengers in a week in Paris than I would see in a whole season in London."

1913: Scandal in Bombay

BOMBAY — The sudden death of the managing director of the State Bank yesterday (Nov. 29), has been followed by another sensation. His assistant has informed the chairman of the bank that the managing director had secretly banked the bank's money for large silver operations in bogus names. The payments amounted to £10,000, half of which was found in the bank. The directors applied for an official liquidation.

1938: Strike Is Broken

PARIS — Premier Edouard Daladier yesterday (Nov. 30) broke the twenty-four-hour general strike proclaimed by the French Federation of Labor without the shedding of blood and without a serious disturbance of public order. Leon Jouhaux, in his attempt to match the C.G.T.'s might against the French government, sustained the most serious setback in more than thirty years as the head of the French labor movement.



OPINION

Let the Enemies of Israel Go To Geneva, and Stay There

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — A majority of the regimes represented at the United Nations — regimes that favor majority rule only at the United Nations, not at home — may schedule a General Assembly session in Geneva as a megaphone for the world's favorite terrorist, Yasser Arafat. This redundant act of self-diminishment would be the response of the United Nations to the Reagan administration's decision to deny Mr. Arafat a visa. That wise decision offers the Bush administration an opportunity for self-definition.

Libertarians, who consistently try to circumscribe society's right of self-defense, view the visa denial as a First Amendment issue — as though Mr. Arafat, who plays the media like a Stradivarius, has difficulty finding forums. Granting a visa would have required the administration to exempt Mr. Arafat from the law prohibiting entry into the country of people associated with terrorism.

Mr. Arafat's apologists do not deny his collegial association with terrorists and his support for terrorism. The executive committee of the PLO's "parliament" includes Mohammed Abbas, convicted in connection with the killing of Leon Klinghoffer during the 1985 Achille Lauro hijacking.

The moral authority of the United Nations evaporated in the 1970s when it became dominated by radical Third World regimes. Since then, the inherent, indelible trouble with the United Nations has been glaringly apparent.

The United Nations should be called the UR — United Regimes. It has little to do with representing nations, properly understood as peoples united by political and cultural affinities. One reason UN hostility toward Israel is so unrelenting is that Israel is a real nation with a representative regime. To most UN members, whose national cohesion is based on coercion, Israel is either unintelligible or a reproach.

The PLO, an organization formally dedicated to the destruction of a UN member, was granted UN "observer" status in 1975, the year the United Nations passed the resolution equating Zionism and racism. Actually, Zionism is an especially defensible nationalism. It is the belief that the Jewish people, having survived a uniquely hazardous history, require the protection and deserve the fulfillment of revived nationhood.

On the principle that the best defense is a good offense, President-elect George Bush and his nominee for Secretary of State, James Baker, should say to the United Nations: Go to Geneva — and do not return until you have rescinded the Zionism-as-racism resolution. That resolution is integral to the UN's principal enterprise: the delegitimization of Israel.

In Israel and among Israel's friends there is anxiety about Mr. Bush and Mr.

Baker. This is not because either is "anti-Israel," but because neither is equipped, by emotional makeup or intellectual capital, to be properly empathetic.

Mr. Bush lacks the sentimental and romantic streak that caused Ronald Reagan to respond to Israel as an embattled salient of shared values. The fact that Israel is an immensely important strategic asset should be sufficient reason for a U.S. policy of strong support. But rational policy sometimes needs to be supplemented by a visceral response.

Mr. Baker is having a "British" career, moving from one complicated portfolio to another. He is a quick study. But, like many British counterparts, he is an intelligent amateur heavily dependent on the permanent government. The State Department's permanent government regards Israel as an inconvenience, an impediment to the principle of utilitarian diplomacy: the least friction with the greatest number of nations.

Furthermore, Mr. Baker is the quintessential American politician. He believes that all problems have solutions achievable by splitting differences. And he itches for success measurable in the coin of agreements. These attributes



are ingredients of impatience and, in the Middle East, trouble.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker can send a reassuring signal by taking the offensive on this matter. Before the Republican National Convention, Mr. Bush met with advisers on Middle East policy. According to a participant, he read the recommendations "page by page and paragraph by paragraph." They became the basis of the Republi-

can Platform section that includes this: "The Republican Party reaffirms its support for resolution of UN Resolution 3379, which equates Zionism with racism. Failure to repeal that resolution will justify attenuation of our support for the United Nations."

If the United Nations wants to squander more millions on a Geneva homage to Mr. Arafat, let the sum be deducted from U.S. obligations. If

3379 is not rescinded, America's obligations should be radically reduced.

Consider today's zero-sum budget game. The rules are set by Mr. Bush's adamant opposition to new taxes and by Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction requirements; a dollar spent on one thing must be taken from something else. Now, exactly who favors cutting Medicare to subsidize Mr. Arafat?

Washington Post Writers Group.

Time: Why, With More of It, Does There Seem to Be Less?

By Jerome Richard

SEATTLE — Between the end of 1987 and the beginning of 1988, scientists added one second to the world's clock. It wasn't nearly enough.

"I'd like to, but I don't have time" is rapidly replacing "have a good day" as the signature line of the late '80s, and stress has taken the place of paranoia as

MEANWHILE

the mental affliction of the generation.

Twenty years ago, there was much talk about what people would do with all the leisure time that automation would soon make available. The work week has not yet shrunk, as many social thinkers expected, but meals are faster outside and inside the home.

Travel is quicker and computers and calculators provide millions of people with almost instantaneous answers to problems that used to require a few minutes to hours of work. Yet, instead of finding some small expansion of discretionary time, we actually have less leisure time than we did before.

In fact, a nationwide survey conducted earlier this year by the National Research Center of the Arts found that "Americans report a median 16.6 hours

of leisure time each week, a decline of 9.6 hours over the last 15 years."

Being put on telephone hold may have balanced out the time saved by fast food. The use of computers to fill out income tax returns is matched by the increasing complexity of the forms.

And then there is Parkinson's Law, which states that work expands to fill the time available. (C. Northcote Parkinson devised it based partly upon his experiences as a British staff officer in World War II. He supported the law on occasion by citing British Admiralty records for the years 1914 and 1928. These records showed an inverse correlation between the size of the navy and the size of the bureaucracy hired to administer it.) That accounts for some of the increasing workload, especially since the law has not been repealed.

The increasing number of hours we put into something other than leisure is part of the problem, but the perception of time shrinking is also attributable to the feeling that the world around us is moving faster, and we aren't.

Computers that work at the speed of light but that cannot do more than one job at a time are now considered slow.

The blinking colon of digital clocks and watches has replaced the graceful sweep of the second hand. (For future generations, the terms clockwise and counterclockwise will be meaningless.)

Digital watches have also given people a sense of precision they never had before. Ask even a leisurely teen-ager the time and, after consulting his digital timepiece, he is apt to say: "10:43," whereas in the age of "old-fashioned" wristwatches we would have casually rounded it off to "a quarter to 11."

An article in a major newspaper about the growing popularity of take-out dinners quotes a young lawyer who explains, "Putting something in the microwave seems like an awful lot of work."

Imagine this young lawyer's disbelief when told by his or her mother about the old days when frozen dinners had to go in the oven for 20 or 30 minutes.

Einstein showed that time slows down as speed increases. Hence, the twin paradox, incomprehensible even to those who understand it, that if one twin leaves our planet at close to the speed of light and returns 40 earth years later, he will have aged only half as much as his brother in Poughkeepsie (or wherever).

If we could speed the planet up, or do all our work on jet planes, we might increase the amount of time available to us. Unfortunately, the planet is actually slowing down because of atmospheric resistance and the gravitational pull of other heavenly bodies. As we slow down, time speeds up. That's why scientists had to add that extra second.

Mr. Richard does time as a writer. He contributed this to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Israel or PLO: Pro and Con

Regarding "A New Card in Hand, the PLO Should Recognize Israel" by David Kutub (Opinion, Nov. 11) and "America Owes Israel's a Warning" by Flora Lewis (Opinion, Nov. 7).

How self-defeating and yet illuminating are the discouraging views of David Kutub, who portrays himself as a "moderate voice for the Palestinians."

His desire to "play the cards right" to put Israel "under tremendous pressure" reflects his refusal to recognize the root cause of the problem: the obstacles to peace remain those who still expect the world to view Israel as "intransigent," overlooking 40 years of Arab hostility.

Flora Lewis, who is suffering acute anguish, would like to disregard the democratic vote by Israeli's citizens. Her words of doom and the disparagement of Israeli leaders can only serve to encourage Yasser Arafat from making the "hard choice."

If "hard-line" means refusal by Israel to be placed in a vulnerable position, what true friend of Israel should complain? Peace is still the dream of all Israelis, and of all Jews. In the meantime, American Jews will not be persuaded to undermine the Jewish state.

PAUL L. FLACKS,
National Executive Vice President,
Zionist Organization of America,
New York.

Regarding The New York Times editorial "More PLO Ambiguity" (Nov. 17):

I was at the meeting of the Palestinian National Council in Algiers. The declaration issued at the meeting was not vague. Palestinian intentions are clear. They accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338. They oppose terrorism. They recognize Israel. What else is wanted?

AZIZ SHIHAB,
Dallas.

Regarding The Washington Post editorial "Arafat, but No Pistol" (Nov. 26):

The editorial concluded that the PLO chairman "should leave his pistol home." First, give him a home, and then he will leave his pistol there.

PHILIPPE DAUMAS,
Montpellier, France.

Weapons and Otherwise

Regarding "U.S. Nuclear Arms Industry: Suddenly a Crisis" (Oct. 15):

According to the news analysis, the Energy Department has said it will cost \$13.3 billion to keep old nuclear warhead production systems operating safely into the next millennium. So far so good, or bad, depending on how you see it.

Then the article says that the same department has asked Congress for \$17 billion over the next 10 years to build an atom smasher called the superconduct-

Manila's Woes Cannot Be Addressed in a Summary

In response to the report "Aquino's 1,000 Days: Reviews Are Mixed" (Nov. 22):

The report says that President Corason C. Aquino "overlooked some of the country's most daunting social and economic problems" during her televised speech marking her 1000th day in office.

Poverty, the growth in population, the lack of agricultural productivity and corruption are only some of the ills that plague our nation, coupled with a huge external debt as a lasting "momentum" of the debauchery of the Marcos years. A detailed discussion of these grave problems would have necessitated a treatise — which her policy speech was not meant to be.

President Aquino has a vision for the country that has been articulated elo-

quently in the restoration and strengthening of the Philippine democratic institutions through which long-range plans are envisioned to bring about socio-economic reforms and an improved lifestyle with dignity and justice for all our people.

Government programs are already off the drawing boards to increase employment, industrial productivity and exports, and to revive the agricultural sector through a comprehensive agrarian reform program which are keys to converting this vision into reality.

Our country is in for a long haul and the obstacles that have to be overcome are numerous. Unfortunately, they cannot be summarized in a single speech.

JUAN JOSE P. ROCHA,
Ambassador of the Philippines to Spain,
Madrid.

ing supercollider, as if there were some connection between this instrument and nuclear warheads.

One may have doubts about producing nuclear arms and also, perhaps, doubts about spending billions on a machine designed to probe for quarks and gluons in the nucleus, but no good purpose is served by confusing the two. It is like comparing the running costs of an early warning radar with a plan to build an astronomical telescope.

Worse yet, the atom smasher is described as designed to begin the largest biological project in history. Biological? The only biological project that anyone has mentioned in this context, since it, too, will cost many billions over several years, is that of mapping the human genome, the genetic code of DNA molecules. Neither that project nor the superconducting supercollider has anything to do with nuclear arms.

J. ANDREW ROSS,
Heidelberg, West Germany.

Rights of the Mother

Bravo for William Safire's view that a pregnant woman by reason of the very fact of pregnancy has a right to the support of society in bringing her child to term ("Abortion: Better to Listen to the Civil Libertarians" Opinion, Sept. 30). This is the only morally acceptable way to reconcile the rights of the unborn with the rights and duties of the mother.

JAMES SWETNAM,
Rome.

A Mix-Up on Monarchs

Regarding "A Prince's Journey in Socialist France" (Nov. 11):

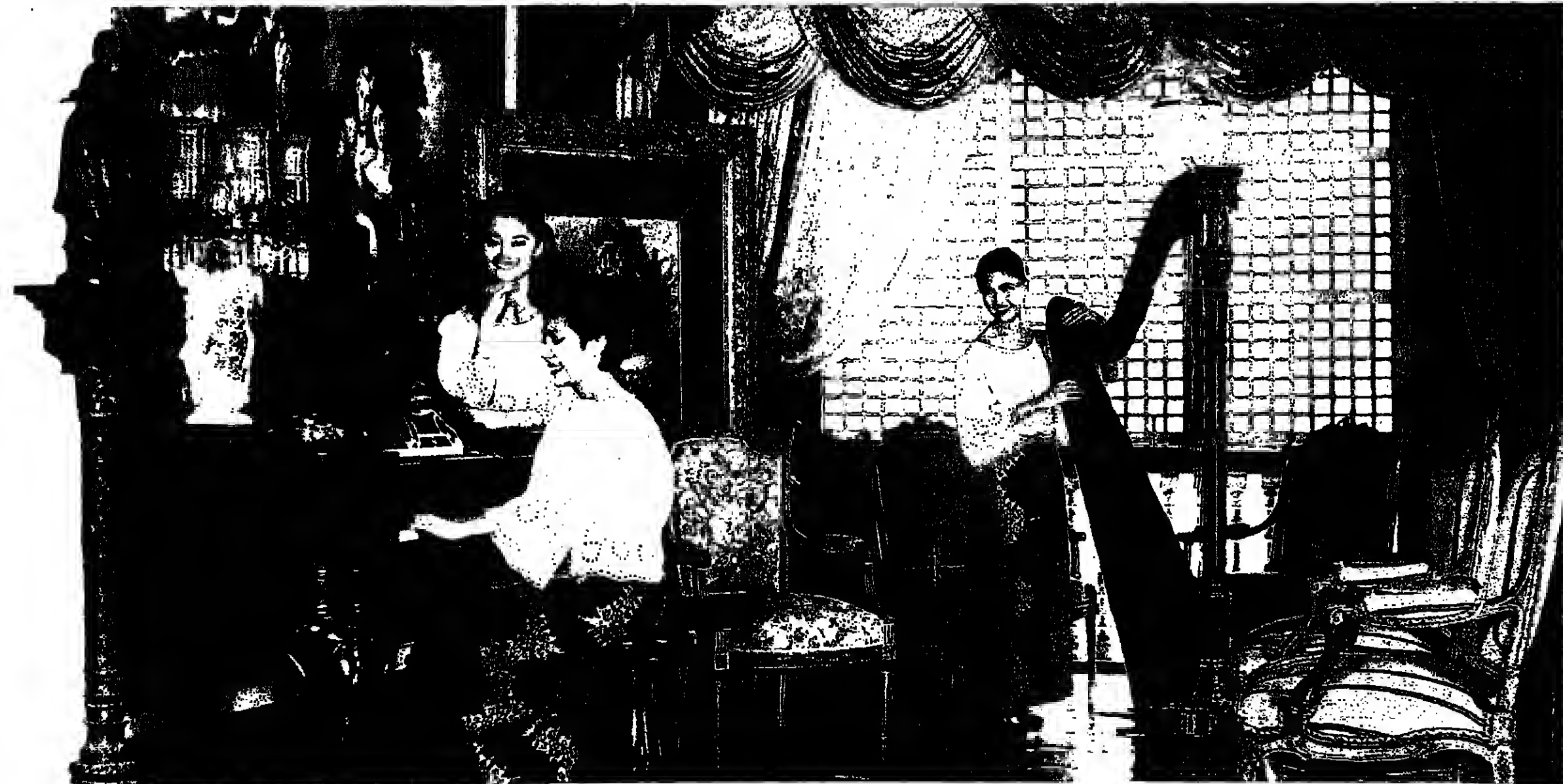
The report on Prince Charles's visit says that "the future Edward VII" of Britain was faced "with grinding 1930s poverty." That is most unlikely, since Edward VII died in 1910. No doubt the writer meant to say Edward VIII.

F. KERSAUDY,
Paris.

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Democratic Rule Returns to Pakistan

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Members of the National Assembly were sworn into office on Friday, formally marking the return of democratic rule to a nation that has mostly known military-dominated governments in its 40-year history.

After a simple ceremony for the taking of the oath, the People's Party leader, Benazir Bhutto, walked to a register at the front of the hall and signed her name, becoming the first member of the new Assembly to assume a seat.

Miss Bhutto is expected to be appointed prime minister on Thursday night by the acting president, Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

The selection of Miss Bhutto, which has appeared likely for several days, became even more probable on Wednesday when her main rival, Mian Nawaz Sharif of the Islamic Democratic Alliance, chose to take an oath as member of the Punjab provincial assembly rather than as a member of the National Assembly. Miss Bhutto would be the first woman to head an elected government in an Islamic nation.

Mr. Sharif had run, and won, in races for both seats. His party stands a better chance of forming a government in Punjab than it does at the national level.

Members of Pakistan's four provincial assemblies also were sworn in on Friday. Those ceremonies were generally routine except for the Sind assembly, which meets in Karachi.

The Sind session, dominated by the People's Party, turned into a memorial for the late prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Miss Bhutto's father. Members said prayers

in his memory and chanted party slogans from his period as prime minister in the 1970s. Mr. Bhutto, who was overthrown in 1977 by General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, was hanged in 1979 after being convicted of conspiring to murder the father of a former political rival. The general died in a plane crash on Aug. 17.

In Islamabad, the only unexpected incident occurred when the presiding officer of the assembly saw Justice Minister Waseem Sajjad in the hall and asked him to leave, saying that he was a member of the old government and that he did not have a seat in the assembly. Mr. Waseem insisted his government was still in power. He left after a brief shouting match.

The incident was probably a precursor of raucous scenes as Pakistan returns to the free-wheeling style of debate that marks legislative sessions in many Third World countries.

After they took their oaths, the National Assembly members elected 10 persons to seats committed to women.

The ceremonies Wednesday marked the beginning of a series of events that were expected to complete the process of restoring freely elected government to Pakistan's 100 million people after more than a decade of military rule under General Zia.

The new prime minister will take the oath of office in ceremonies on Friday at the presidential palace.

On Saturday, the Assembly will meet again to elect a speaker. The same day, the provincial assemblies are to pick their chief ministers.

POLAND: Walesa on TV

(Continued from page 1)

leading the country toward a renewed political conflict.

"If there were no freedom in our country then our meeting could not take place," Mr. Miodowicz told Mr. Walesa. He argued that the event was evidence that Mr. Rakowski's administration was now prepared to carry out major reforms.

The meeting was offered and staged by the authorities at a time when its concrete impact on events is likely to be slight. Talks between the government and Solidarity and the Roman Catholic Church have reached an impasse over the authorities' refusal to consider the restoration of trade union pluralism, and unrest among workers who staged two waves of strikes this year has subsided after large recent increases in wages and the onset of severe winter weather.

Since September state media have staged an aggressive campaign against Mr. Walesa and other leading Solidarity figures, though official spokesmen have insisted the leadership is still interested in a proposed "roundtable" of negotiations involving the government, church and opposition. When Mr. Walesa proposed in the debate that Mr. Miodowicz agree to a weekly series of live discussions on national issues, the union leader blandly replied that talks could continue when the roundtable forum began.

The two men, sitting in leather-upholstered chairs in a Warsaw television studio, were introduced by an announcer and then proceeded to exchange opening statements and subsequent replies without the participation of any moderator. Despite the occasional passion of the arguments, the debate remained polite.



A French policeman detaching a Kurd demonstrator outside the Crillon in Paris on Wednesday.

Ozal Visit Protested

The Associated Press

PARIS — About 60 Kurdish demonstrators were arrested Wednesday during a protest against the visit to France by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey, the police said.

About 100 people rallied outside the Hotel Crillon where Mr. Ozal was staying, despite an official ban on the demonstration. The police said those arrested were being questioned and were not immediately charged.

Turkish Kurds, like the Kurds in Iran and Iraq, have been battling for increased autonomy. They accuse Ankara of harsh repression of their movement.

Mr. Ozal's three-day visit ended Wednesday. Prime Minister Michel Rocard, after their official meeting Tuesday, said Mr. Ozal had made "very real progress" on human rights issues in Turkey.

STRIKE: If You're Commuting to Paris, Just Hop on the Army Truck

(Continued from page 1)

been severely disrupted by sympathy strikes. According to the city's transit authority, the strikes are likely to last at least until next week.

For some of the soldiers, it was their first visit to Paris, and several of the drivers had to rely on direc-

tions from their passengers. Military and civilian police were posted along the route to keep the trucks headed in the right direction.

The general attitude of the troops seemed that the experience made an enjoyable break from barracks life.

Amid wisecracks and an assist-

ing hand from passengers already aboard, soldiers gallantly helped women in skirts and high heels negotiate the narrow metal steps onto the trucks. Each truck carried 20 to 25 passengers on narrow benches.

The experience appeared to bring out a certain spirit of volubility among the commuters, who usually travel to work morosely straphanging or with their noses buried in the newspaper. Travelers shortened their bumpy ride by trading stories about their strike experiences and arguing whether the conflict was the fault of militant workers or of the government for refusing to accede to pay demands for a 1,000 franc (\$170) monthly pay increase, or roughly 20 percent above the basic wage.

As they relaxed at the end of the morning rush, soldiers praised the morale of the commuter army. "People took it very, very well," one said. A spokesman for the military apologized for the rudimentary comfort aboard the trucks but said the army hoped people found the experience "interesting."

The army waived fares, but a few passengers dutifully flashed their

commuter passes all the same as they clambered aboard the trucks. The government has promised to sell the passes for half price in January as a partial compensation for disruptions that have been going on for the past six weeks.

With some of the trucks making more than one run, the army estimated it carried up to 10,000 people in each direction, a fraction of those who normally ride the express trains. Other suburban rail and bus services were working after a fashion, and many drivers heeded calls to offer lifts to strikebound commuters.

President Francois Mitterrand said earlier that the government acted wisely in calling out the army rather than giving in to "a small number of persons capable of blocking an entire system." The government contends that the strike is led by a few hundred unrepresentative union militants. Opposition conservatives in the National Assembly introduced a censure motion, calling the Socialist government of Prime Minister Michel Rocard too weak to deal with the crisis.

SECRETS: British Plans

(Continued from page 1)

have to be withdrawn after the new law came into force. "Are people like me going to have to move to the United States if we want to write in future?" he asked.

Mr. Hurd pointed out that in every area covered by the new bill except security and intelligence, where there is a test of harm to the public interest, "it would be for the jury to decide."

"At present there is no defense of 'prior publication,'" Mr. Hurd said. "Under these proposals, where there is a harm test, the defendant could argue that he had caused no harm beyond that created by the earlier publication."

He added that "where there is a harm test, the defendant could argue that the disclosure caused good, not harm, to the public interest."

Mr. Hurd said the official secrets bill took account of criticism made when the draft legislation was first outlined, making the test of harm apply to more categories.

It would not be an offense simply to disclose information received in confidence from other governments or international organizations, he said; harm would now have to be proved; and the definition of "information likely to be useful to criminals" had been narrowed to information that would help someone commit a crime, escape from jail, or keep from being prosecuted.

The new law would also make it a crime for third parties — journalists, for instance — to publish unlawfully disclosed information or documents that come into their possession.

A newspaper editor would have to know, or have "reasonable cause to believe," that the disclosure was damaging, and in the case of an automatically forbidden leak by a present or former member of the security and intelligence services it would almost always be considered damaging under the law, according to the bill.

Accident on U.S. Carrier Kills Sailor Near Gulf

The Associated Press

MANAMA, Bahrain — A sailor on the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz was killed Wednesday and another was injured when an aircraft gun accidentally fired and hit another warplane, causing a fire on the flight deck, military officials said.

The fire was controlled in about 20 minutes.

NATO: Defense Costs

(Continued from page 1)

Schroeder's views, which do not take into account intangible European defense points such as politically unpopular drafts and the nuisance of military maneuvers.

Some Europeans have become hostile to helping reduce U.S. spending in NATO. This month, a report to the North Atlantic Assembly said that "many Europeans do not feel inclined to bail the United States out of its predicament."

Mr. Heisbourg warns that "money does speak, and Japan, for example, is going to be less susceptible to U.S. blandishments and threats because it is assuming more U.S. costs."

U.S. pressure could backfire, Mr. Lunn warned.

NATO's hope, he said, was to "get ahead of the curve by planning — for example, by cooperating on weapons and even cooperating on some military missions" to offer the prospect of major long-run savings.

Allied Military Spending in 1988				
Allied Military Spending (as % of GNP)		Defense Budgets (billions US\$)	Spending Per Capita (US\$)	
U.S.	6.7	U.S.	288	1,174
Greece	6.1	France	37	667
U.K.	5	W. Germany	37	607
Turkey	4.8	U.K.	34	604
France	4	Japan	30	246*
Portugal	3.2	Italy	17	296
Norway	3.2	Canada	8.9	343
W. Germany	3.1	Spain	8	205
Belgium	3	Netherlands	7.4	506
Netherlands	3	Belgium	4	405
Italy	2.2	Turkey	4	78
Canada	2.1	Greece	3.4	398
Spain	2	Norway	3.2	766
Denmark	2	Denmark	2.4	468
Japan	1*	Portugal	1	86
Luxembourg	0.9	Luxembourg	.84	227

* non-NATO ally.

Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies.

* non-NATO ally.

Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies.

SOVIET: Estonian Autonomy Moves Spark Discord

(Continued from page 1)

published criticism of the Estonian action without explaining the legal changes made by the republic.

In his comments to the Supreme Soviet, Mr. Rutel denounced the dearth of detail in the national press.

"We deplore a lack of objective information in the mass media that can only make the situation more tense," Mr. Rutel said.

Mr. Rutel told the legislators that economic and environmental problems had prompted the Estonian declaration of sovereignty.

He did not mention statements

by other Estonian leaders who have indicated they plan to ignore the decision of the Presidium to nullify the sovereignty declaration.

At the opening of the Supreme Soviet session Tuesday, Mr. Gorbachev bowed to criticism of the changes he had proposed, saying that he would accept tighter limits on presidential power and would try to accommodate the republics seeking greater autonomy.

"It is obvious that some of the provisions of the bills were not formulated precisely enough and caused quite a few critical remarks

in the course of discussions," Mr. Gorbachev said.

Some critics have said that the draft laws would strengthen the strength of the presidency, which Gorbachev assumed on Oct. 1, and would give Moscow increased power over the 15 Soviet republics.

Legislators left the parliament session Tuesday night with their first written copies of 88 amendments made by Kremlin leaders to the political changes originally proposed.

Mr. Gorbachev said that the amended draft would give the Supreme Soviet the right to veto decrees of the Presidium and of the president himself.

Some officials, including the presidents of Latvia and Lithuania, Estonia's neighbors in the Baltic region, and the Communist Party leader of the southern republic of Georgia, called for more changes.

Many deputies supported Mr. Gorbachev, but objections also came from such disparate locations as Leningrad, the Ukraine and the Bashkiria Autonomous Republic.

Cyclone Ki
The cyclone in 15 years struck Bangladesh on Tuesday night, killing hundreds of people and leaving 100 missing and feared dead. Officials said Wednesday.

ASIAN TOPICS
Please Don't Clank.
Just Fill the Tank.
Robots that run gasoline tanks and wash windshields are under study by the Petroleum Energy Center, a nonprofit group in Japan supported by Japanese petroleum companies. The Mainichi Daily News in Tokyo reports. Although 80 percent of the gasoline stations in the United States are self-service, Japanese law requires that gasoline be dispensed by a qualified person.

The robots will be in the planning stage. They would take spoken orders from customers. Fill gasoline tanks, wash cars and accept change cards. For cars that have gas tanks that must be refilled from inside the car, the robot, in a female voice, would tell the driver to do so.

The main concern is robot malfunction, especially the gas nozzle missing the tank and pumping gasoline onto the car or the ground. A representative of the energy center said, "We will take hazard control measures that will be more than sufficient."

Extremists Wound 1
NEW DELHI — Punjab terrorists ambushed and wounded the president of the main Sikh political party and two others after the initial and direct to unite different factions on the eve of a Sikh conference, news reports said.

Jagjit Singh Talwandi, the president of the United Akali Dal party, was reported out of danger after being hit Tuesday in a shoulder by the gunmen who attacked from

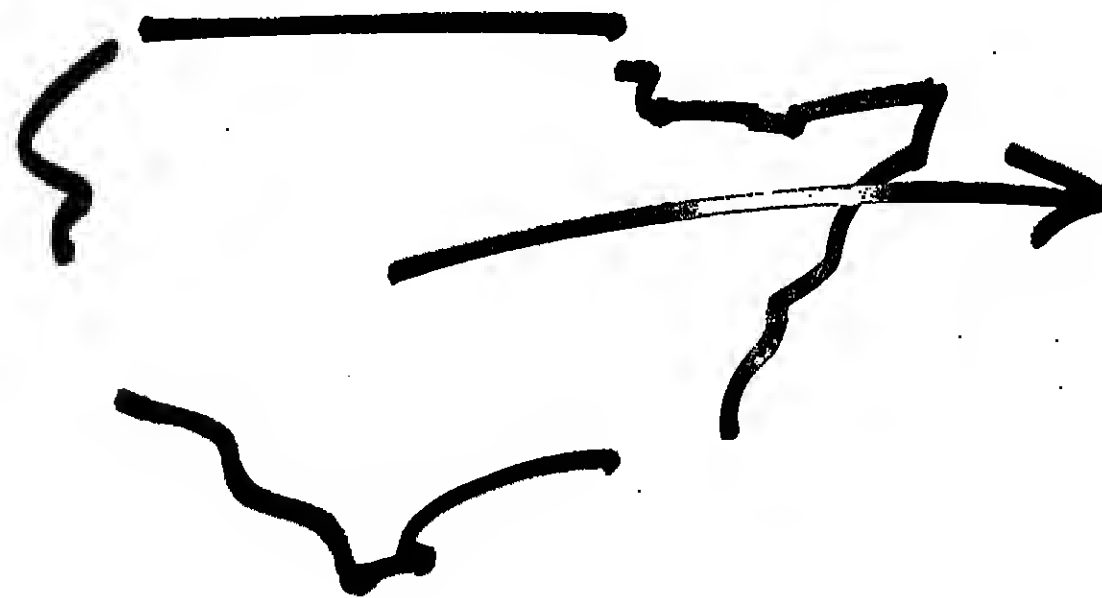
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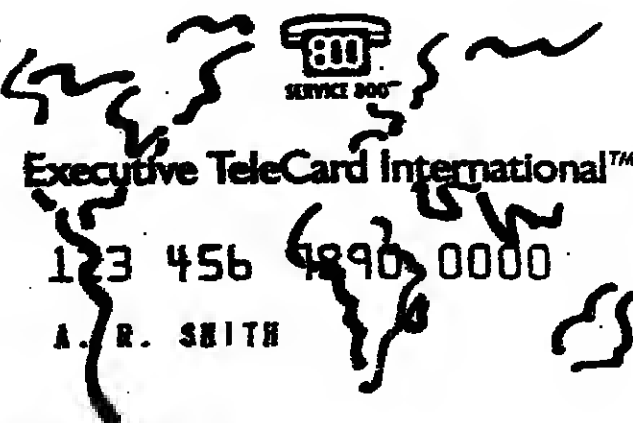
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1988

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

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United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed broadly higher Wednesday in moderate trading as investors' fears eased enough to allow a rally that began earlier in the week to spill over into another session.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 12.98 to close at 2,114.51. The Dow had risen 20.09 on Tuesday.

Advances led declines by almost a 2-1 ratio. Volume was 157.81 million shares, compared with 127.42 million traded Tuesday.

Broadier market indexes also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.30 to 153.90. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 2.79 to close at 274.70. The price of an average share gained 30 cents.

Analysts said the recent upward bias in stock prices may be the beginning of a year-end rally, based on the market's being in an oversold condition as well as a stabilization in the dollar and the bond market.

Many recent economic indicators that showed the economy is growing at a robust rate have already been factored into the market's psychology, they said, so any good news that suggests a decline in inflationary pressures is going to help reduce investor pessimism.

The latest report to suggest higher inflationary pressures came Wednesday when the Commerce Department reported that personal income shot up a sharp 1.8 percent in October, the largest jump in a year.

The market, however, brushed off the report as it looked ahead to the release of November jobless data, due on Friday.

The government's monthly reports are among the most important indicators to Wall Street. Such reports give evidence of ongoing trends in the economy, analysts predict, and prompt the Federal Reserve to count rate as a follow-up to the hike in the prime interest rate earlier this year.

Meanwhile, analysts said a reversion to takeover stocks was in place as the leveraged buyout craze — the largest deal ever — was becoming a reality.

The Atlanta-based food and drug giant, RJR Nabisco, had refused to comment on publishing an offer valued at more than \$3 billion by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., a unit of the committee over management group and First Bank of New York.

RJR Nabisco was the most active takeover target in the last 2 1/2 to 93.

Texas Utilities followed, with Edison was third, up 1/4 to 18 1/2.

AT&T was up 3/4 to 29 1/2. IBM was up 1/4 to 118 1/2.

Among blue chips, General Electric was up 1/4 to 45. General Motors was up 1/4 to 43.

Among takeover-related issues, the price of American Express was divided into two groups, up 1/4 to 29 1/2 and 5/8 to 29 3/4.

Pillsbury was up 1/4 to 29. Pillsbury's 59% Kraft was unchanged.

Holly Farms was up 1/4 to 33 1/2. The company's tender offer from Tyson Foods Inc. was up 1/4 to 33 1/2.

Prices closed higher in most of the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex Market Value Index was up 1/4 to 294.36.

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152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662
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SECRETS
British Plans

U.S. Futures

via The Associated Press

Nov. 30

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Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum - dollars per bushel

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SHIPYARD: In Gdansk, a Legendary Birthplace Falls on Hard Times

(Continued from first finance page)

dollar, they purchase dollars for only 480 zlotys.

To help offset that disadvantage, the shipbuilders, including those of the Lenin yard, have established a common pool of dollars from which any of the yards may draw hard currency when necessary.

The arrangement enables the shipbuilders to avoid the government's costly currency auctions.

Economists appear to agree that, paradoxically, the numerous contracts from the Soviet Union also are the Lenin shipyard's principal source of losses.

The reason is that while the Russians pay in rubles, they demand expensive equipment that must be bought in the West for dollars.

A Gdansk newspaper editor said in a recent interview that government officials had suggested to workers' representatives that the move to close the yard was made essentially to enable Poland to rejoin the Soviet contracts and stop the economic losses they incur.

Mr. Slepowski and other industry officials emphasize, however, that the Soviet contracts would assure Poland enormous amounts of profitable work if they were put on a sound footing by transacting

them entirely in convertible currencies such as the dollar.

Currently, the yard delivers vessels to the Soviet fleet for payment in zlotys, though it must purchase shipbuilding material and equipment in the West for dollars.

Unlike East German shipbuilders—who are the bloc leaders and

But because the dollar is worth more than four times what the official rate affords, the shipyard inevitably loses money.

The Lenin yard was built on the ruins of former German shipyards in what once was Danzig.

In recent years, with costs mounting and the yard shaken by

strikes, government planners have allowed it to run down, neglecting maintenance to the point that they now believe it to be unsaveable.

Financial neglect produced spiraling costs, as work was frequently interrupted by equipment failures or severe winter weather.

This year, the Lenin yard expects to complete 11 vessels, including a fishing trawler and roll-on, roll-off cargo ship for Dutch and Finnish shipowners, as well as three cargo vessels for domestic Polish lines.

The remaining ships—trawlers, lumber transporters and a sailing

ship for training purposes—are for the Soviet Union.

Next year's schedule called for building 14 ships, but the number will probably drop to 11 or 12 if the government begins closing the facility.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said the plans call for merging the operations of the Lenin yard into the neighboring Northern shipyard, which gets favorable tax breaks and has a full order book, thanks to military contracts from the Polish Navy.

Such a shift would enable management to make more cuts in the Lenin yard's labor force and lease some property for other industrial uses.

Does it make sense to close the Lenin yard?

"The need to increase effectiveness exists," Mr. Slepowski said.

"Gdansk may only be the first to be closed," he added. "You have to build more cheaply and increase productivity. There is demand now, and we have proposals for \$1 billion worth of work until 1993. The shipowners are coming back from South Korea and Japan."

Once humming with orders for vessels of all sizes from the enormous Soviet merchant and fishing fleets, the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk has followed the rest of the Polish shipbuilding industry into decline.

Advertisements

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

November 30, 1988

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset values are shown with the exception of issue prices. The numerical symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (y) - yearly.

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...this speculation...
...source of support for the dollar...
...is currently bearish market...
...has limited the currency, above...
...speculation reached shortly after the...
...presidential election.

...the dollar fell as...
...needed for an increase in...
...the U.S. discount rate on Friday...
...the currency finished at 121.45 at Tuesday's...
...down from 121.85 at Tuesday's...
...close and well below the...
...120 high set during morning...
...falling, before the release of the...
...policy.

...The dollar also dipped to 1.7515...
...markets from 1.7545 on...
...Monday and the Wednesday high...
...of 1.7600.

High U.K. Inter

CHICAGO — The pound sterling is a modest its recent advance as high interest rates continue to lure buyers away, market analysts said Wednesday.

"The pound is a high-volatility currency, the strength of the economy in the past year," said analyst Lisa Finsterman Lehman Hutton Inc.

Pound sterling has risen about 4 percent in the past month while December pounds in the Chicago Mercantile Exchange have risen 5 percent.

Henry Chandler, analyst at Dean Widdop, looked for sterling to reach \$2.00 by March from about \$1.84 current. March pound futures to trade as \$1.90, up from \$1.8248 on Tuesday.

The advance may be temporarily sustained as the Bank of England intervention is wound, as occurred on Monday and Wednesday. But such intervention may be reversed, said Craig Phillips of Smith Barney.

Harris Upham and Co Tuesday was spurred by buying on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement.

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Wednesday's OTC Prices

Noted prices as of 4 a.m. New York
Not for carried by the AP. Copyright © 1981
and listed securities in terms of dollar
It is subject to the associated press.

via The Associated Press



International Herald Tribune, Karen Diot, Special Projects Division.
 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted.
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 in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret
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1-4 diaries	5-9 diaries	10-19 diaries	Address map - 100¢ outside Europe	Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered certified mail \$12. per order
U.S. \$39 each	U.S. \$37 each	U.S. \$35 each	U.S. \$7 each	

Please charge to my ☐ Access ☐ Visa ☐ Amex
☐ Eurocard ☐ Diners ☐ MasterCard
 credit card:

Card No. _____ Exp. date _____

Signature _____
(to be used for credit card purchase)

Name _____
 (IN BLOCK LETTERS)

Address _____

City/Code/Country _____

INITIALS
 up to 1 per diary

1-12-88

ISSUING MAIL COUPON NO. 875 13

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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DBL - DOLLAR
Axis des Actionnaires
Convocation

Les actionnaires du présent ont à se réunir à l'Assemblée Générale ordinaire du DBL - Dollar Société d'investissement à Capital Variable, constituée en vertu de la loi du 104, Boulevard Royal, 1050 Bruxelles.

Le jour et l'heure de l'Assemblée : 11 heures
et au lieu sus-indiqué ou tout autre lieu.

Recevoir et déposer le rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 30 septembre 1988.

Recevoir et déposer le rapport du Commissaire pour l'exercice clos au 30 septembre 1988.

Recevoir et déposer les comptes annuels arrêtés au 30 septembre 1988.

Arreter la répartition des bénéfices de la Société.

Tenir compte des propositions faites au Commissaire pour l'accomplissement de leur mandat in-quatuor 30 septembre 1988.

Recevoir et le mandat des Administrateurs et du Commissaire tenus d'un avis de leur mandat à la prochaine Assemblée Générale ordinaire.

[illegible]

Visser/Mat.	Common Neph	Bid.	Auked
Austria 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170042
Ch. Colored Neph 1 Dm	5%	25	100 170043
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170044
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170045
Belgium 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170046
Belgium 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170047
Common 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170048
Common 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170049
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170050
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170051
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170052
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170053
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170054
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170055
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170056
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170057
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170058
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170059
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170060
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170061
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170062
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170063
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170064
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170065
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170066
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170067
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170068
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170069
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170070
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170071
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170072
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170073
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170074
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170075
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170076
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170077
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170078
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170079
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170080
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170081
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170082
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170083
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170084
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170085
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170086
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170087
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170088
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170089
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170090
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170091
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170092
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170093
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170094
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170095
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170096
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170097
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170098
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170099
Ch. Capped 93 Dm	5%	25	100 170100

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Les formulaires sont distribués au registre des actionnaires de l'assuré et sont destinés à servir ou à donner procuration de vote.

Les procurations sont valables tant au siège social qu'aux 23 agences.

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Les formulaires de procuration sont disponibles sur demande au siège de la Société.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration
J. Picson
Directeur Général

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Fed Report Hits Dollar After Rally

NEW YORK — The dollar drifted lower Wednesday, wiping out a morning rally after the Federal Reserve reported that the U.S. economy is growing more slowly than in recent months.

The Fed's message, in its so-called Tan Book, a report on the economy that it released every six weeks, dealt a serious blow to speculation of a rise in U.S. interest rates, dealers said.

That speculation has been the main source of support for the dollar in a currently bearish market and has lifted the currency above the lows it reached shortly after the U.S. presidential election.

Dealers said the dollar fell as prospects receded for an increase in the U.S. discount rate on Friday. The currency finished at 121.475, down from 121.825 at Tuesday's close and well below the 122.20 set during morning trading, before the release of the Fed report.

The dollar also dipped to 1.7313 Deutsche marks from 1.7348 on Tuesday and the Wednesday high of 1.7400.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate
Deutsche mark	1.7313
Swiss franc	1.4493
Japanese yen	164.45
French franc	5.9275

The British pound shot up to \$1.8535 from \$1.8440, continuing to draw strength from last week's increase in British interest rates to the ninth this year — and comments by Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson that high rates would continue to be used to battle inflation.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar eased to 1.4493 from 1.4498, while it dipped to 5.9135 French francs from 5.9265.

Dealers said the dollar was on a moderate down cycle just before the release of the Tan Book, which is issued before policy-making meetings of the Federal Open Market Committee.

Speculation about an increase in the discount rate has gradually deteriorated amid indications that the

pressures on the economy are not as great as believed. On Tuesday, the smaller than expected upward revision of U.S. gross national product for the third quarter sapped more momentum.

In London, the pound jumped to a six-month high on its trade-weighted index at the close of European trading, but some dealers said its strength might not last.

The pound ended at 78.3 percent of its 1975 value on the trade-weighted index, up from 78.0 at Tuesday's close.

Sterling continued to ride high on the back of Friday's interest rate rise. But several dealers said the pound may soon begin to suffer from Britain's overheated economic position.

In its report, the Fed also said wage increases have been moderate, while capacity constraints and price pressures have eased slightly in several industries.

The report is issued before the Federal Open Market Committee meets on monetary policy. The next meeting is on Dec. 13 and 14.

Growth Easing In U.S. Says Fed Report

WASHINGTON — Economic growth slowed in most parts of the United States in November, despite brisk export orders and investment, but drought-stricken areas remained weak, the Federal Reserve said Wednesday.

Many analysts have worried that a spate of strong economic reports for October might prompt the Fed to raise the discount rate.

In its report, the Fed also said wage increases have been moderate, while capacity constraints and price pressures have eased slightly in several industries.

The report is issued before the Federal Open Market Committee meets on monetary policy. The next meeting is on Dec. 13 and 14.

High U.K. Interest Rates Expected to Keep Pound Strong

CHICAGO — The pound sterling is poised to extend its recent advance as high British interest rates continue to lure buyers to the currency, market analysts said Wednesday.

"The pound is a high-yielding currency and given the strength of the economy it is likely to remain so," said analyst Lisa Finstrom of Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc.

Spot sterling has risen about 4 percent over the past month, while December pound futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange have risen nearly 5 percent.

Marc Chandler, analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds, looked for sterling to reach \$1.88 to \$1.90 by March from about \$1.84 currently and for March pound futures to trade as high as \$1.8800, up from \$1.8248 on Tuesday.

The advance may be temporarily stalled by reports of Bank of England intervention to sell the pound, as occurred on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. But such intervention is unlikely to reverse the uptrend, said Craig Sloane, analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Buying on Tuesday was spurred by comments from the chancellor of the Exchequer,

Nigel Lawson, who repeated his view that inflation must be cured by high interest rates.

Sterling also continued to gain support from Friday's one-point increase, to 13 percent, in British base lending rates, the ninth rate increase since June.

"The market is interpreting government policy to be countering inflationary pressures at any price, and that will continue to be the key influence on foreign exchange rates," said Elizabeth Hart, international economist at Northern Trust Bank.

British retail price inflation is now running at an annual rate of 6.4 percent.

But at current interest rates, inflation-adjusted yields on pound-denominated holdings are still attractive and thus are spurring demand for sterling, he said.

Ms. Finstrom said that interest rates on three-month pound-denominated holdings outside Britain are now about 3.7 percent, points above the comparable Eurodollar rates, up from a spread of about 1.5 points at the end of 1987.

Moreover, many traders believe that British interest rates will rise further, Mr. Chandler

said. He predicted that the efforts to fight inflation would lead to at least two more increases, with the rate peaking at 15 percent.

"The latest economic numbers show the tightening hasn't been working," he said. Rapid growth in money supply, strong October retail sales and a record October current-account deficit suggest further action will be needed.

To control inflation, the British government is willing to risk that an appreciating currency will lead to further deterioration in its current-account deficit, Ms. Hart said.

Nevertheless, a strong pound may also strengthen the resolve of manufacturers to resist workers' demands for higher wages, a major cause of inflation, Mr. Chandler said.

The pound also has received a boost from higher crude oil prices, after an OPEC pact Monday to cut output, because Britain is a major oil producer.

But sterling is unlikely to derive long-term support from the accord, in part because oil production accounts for less than 4 percent of Britain's gross national product, Ms. Finstrom said.

U.S. Takes Tough Line on Montreal Trade Talks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON — The top U.S. trade negotiator has said that no agreement would be preferable to a "bad" agreement in the global trade talks that are to begin next week in Montreal.

The U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, said Tuesday, "We are not going to sell our souls for the sake of an agreement."

The trade talks, in which 96 nations will participate, are aimed at lowering trade barriers and toughening international trading rules.

Mr. Yeutter said that if the talks collapse Washington would retaliate, as it has in the past, against countries it deemed to be violating trading norms.

"We believe it is imperative that satisfactory standards emerge," he said.

Among the issues the United States is most interested in are protection of intellectual property, freer trade in services and sharp reductions in subsidies for agriculture.

The Montreal meeting, which involves senior trade officials, is intended to give a political push to negotiations in the so-called Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT. Such negotiations are normally held at the staff level.

The negotiations are part of the eighth round of talks in the postwar effort to liberalize trade under the 40-year-old GATT charter, which defines the rules of international trade. The round is scheduled to be concluded at the end of 1990.

Mr. Yeutter's warnings followed a pattern in international negotiations in which governments often stake out tough initial positions, only to compromise at the last minute.

Barber B. Conable Jr., president of the World Bank, said he expected the United States and all other countries "to take a strong bargaining position at the outset."

But he said he hoped a final package would emerge from the meetings.

Others were not so quick to discount the hard-line position of the United States.

For one thing, they said, all of Mr. Yeutter's moves will be monitored by a congressional delegation and a group of executives.

Mr. Yeutter's business advisory

Spare Our Rice Policies, Japanese Politician Urges

TOKYO — A leading Japanese politician warned his country's trading partners on Wednesday against singling out Tokyo's rice policy for attack at next week's ministerial-level trade talks in Montreal.

"It would be funny if one product from one nation were taken up at the meeting," said Tadamasa Hata, a former minister of agriculture. Japan was ready to discuss its ban on rice imports at the meeting, but only if other countries were willing to talk about their restrictions on agricultural trade and their export subsidies, he said.

Ministers from 96 countries will gather in Montreal next week for trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The meeting is intended to give a political push to negotiations in the so-called Uruguay Round of the GATT. Such negotiations are normally held at the staff level.

The United States has served notice that it wants a commitment in Montreal that its trading partners will end subsidies for agricultural trade.

Mr. Hata, who heads the powerful agriculture faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, criticized Washington for its attacks on Japan's rice policy.

The Reagan administration last month turned down a petition from U.S. rice growers against Japan's import ban. But it said it was willing to reopen the case if Tokyo failed to come up with a satisfactory solution to the problem at Montreal.

"We cannot be happy about the rejection because it was conditional," Mr. Hata said.

boosts the chances for final approval of the U.S.-Canadian free-trade pact.

The agreement would eliminate virtually all tariffs between the two countries over 10 years.

Mr. Yeutter, along with James A. Baker 3d, the former Treasury secretary and now the secretary of state-designate, and other senior U.S. officials have said that the United States would possibly negotiate free-trade pacts with a number of nations if the Uruguay Round fails.

The United States already has such a pact with Israel.

Ke-sheng Shue of Taiwan's representative office in Washington, said Tuesday that Taiwan was seeking a free-trade agreement with the United States.

Washington has already taken retaliatory action against several trading partners, including the European Community, Japan and Brazil.

Most recently, the United States imposed 100 percent duties on \$39 million of Brazilian products, including paper and antibiotics, in response to Brazil's refusal to protect U.S. patents on prescription drugs.

"Brazil has to realize that the next hit may be a lot more costly," Mr. Yeutter said.

Brazil opposes stronger protection for intellectual property and freer trade in services — both major U.S. objectives.

In a recent interview, Paulo Fiech Lima, secretary-general of Brazil's Foreign Ministry, said he expected the negotiations to be tough. Washington's "aggressive initiative on pharmaceuticals was not a good way of soothing our concerns," he said.

But some newly industrialized countries — especially South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and other Asian countries — are developing their own service industries.

This is pushing them toward the U.S. position that says obstacles to trade in services should be removed.

In agriculture, the principal U.S. adversary is the European Community, which provides huge subsidies to its farmers to preserve the traditionally rural environment of much of Europe.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 100 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yld. %	Stk. Price	High	Low	4 P.M. CHG
100	90	4.0	100	90	80	+10
100	90	4.0	100	90	80	+10
100	90	4.0	100	90	80	+10
100	90	4.0	100	90	80	+10
100	90	4.0	100	90	80	+10
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SPORTS

NCAA Releases an Unsurprising Study of College Athletes

By Irvin Molotsky

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Athletic Association spent millions during the past year studying the lives of college athletes. On Tuesday, it released some of the results of its study, which appears to confirm what people had suspected all along: that college athletes are not really students with major athletic programs and more time on sports during the day than they do studying and attending classes.

I do not believe there are any great surprises in these results, said Martin Massengale, chancellor of the University of Nebraska and chairman of the National Commission of the NCAA, which commissioned the study.

But Massengale said that the study, which was the first statistical evidence of its kind, had long been assumed and that it would provide a basis for action.

The study found that during the season, upperclassmen who participate in football and basketball spend an average

of 30 hours a week on sports and 25 hours on being students. It also found that sports takes up a considerable proportion of athletes' time even in the off season.

Freshman athletes in all sports, both those who play on varsity teams and those who are redshirted (i.e., players who spend a year practicing with the team but not playing in games to save a year of eligibility) spend 25 hours a week in season on sports, about the same as on study and classes.

The large amount of time away from studies appeared to be of the greatest concern of all the findings. "This is truly a landmark study," said Massengale. "This study was done for the benefit of students and student athletes particularly." He said that the study, which was done by the American Institutes for Research, would be discussed at the NCAA meeting in San Francisco in January.

Other major findings, many of which

reinforced assumptions made by college administrators but never before proved statistically, included:

- Football and basketball players score lower in entrance exams and have lower grade-point averages than other athletes or nonathletes with demanding extracurricular activities.
- Student athletes appear to have unreasonably high expectations of becoming professional athletes.
- Most football and basketball players say they have less spending money than they need.
- Athletes report more injuries than nonathletes, but their general health (colds and the like) is about the same.
- Robert Rossi, a research scientist who worked on the project, said that athletes found it "more difficult to participate in student growth activities associated with college and that they were 'more isolated from other students on campus.'"

Massengale said that the NCAA would probably not take any actions based on the study's findings until 1990 or 1991. In the meantime, Bernard F. Sliger, the president of Florida State University and the head of the Presidents Commission panel on the matter, said that university presidents would discuss the study with their athletic coaches.

Sliger said he was concerned about the demands on athletes' time and would ask football coaches whether spring practice should be eliminated. Would his coaches object? Probably not, Sliger said, if the elimination were universal.

Sliger said that he was surprised by the time that sports takes on red-shirted freshmen and added, "I imagine it will influence the freshman eligibility question." But when he was asked whether he foresaw any likelihood that freshmen would be declared ineligible, he said that "I do not personally see that possibility" in the next few years.

A total of 4,083 students (2,925 athletes and 1,158 nonathletes) were interviewed at 42 campuses in Division I, the NCAA group with the highest-level athletic programs. According to the agreement under which the study was made, the schools and the students were not identified.

The interviewers also asked sets of questions concerning basketball and female athletes. The results of those studies are to be released later.

The study found that football and basketball players spent an average of 30 hours a week on the sport during the season, compared with 13.7 hours in classrooms and labs, and 11.6 hours in classrooms and labs, and 14.6 hours for class and labs, and 14.6 hours for classroom preparation.

By comparison, a student with a non-athletic but time-demanding extracurricular activity, such as a school newspaper,

band or a job, spent 20.4 hours a week on the activity during the busy season, 15 hours in class and labs, and 12.6 hours in classroom preparation. During the off season, that changed to 11.4 hours for the activity, 15.3 hours for class and labs, and 14.6 hours for classroom preparation.

About 23 percent of football and basketball players, along with 30 percent of athletes in other sports who have scholarships, reported that at the time they enrolled in college, they intended to become professional athletes. Among seniors only, those with such expectations represented 21 percent of football and basketball players and 25 percent of other athletes. Only a fraction of such athletes ever reach professional ranks.

Football and basketball players said they had \$82 to spend monthly after allowing for room, board, tuition and fees; only 42 percent of them said that was adequate. By comparison, athletes with scholarships in other sports said they had

\$100 to spend each month and 58 percent found that adequate. Nonathlete participants in extracurricular activities with grants said they had \$174 each month, and 58 percent said that was adequate.

The average Scholastic Aptitude Test score for football and basketball players was found to be 883, compared with an average of 919 for other athletes and 990 for those with heavy nonathletic extracurricular activities. Rossi, the research scientist, said the national average was 900.

Although the picture painted was of athletes spending most of their time with fellow athletes, one bright aspect did emerge. In the past, most student athletes were thought to be studying physical education, but only 5.5 percent of the football and basketball players pursue that course today.

By comparison, 37 percent are business majors, 11.1 percent major in engineering and 11.1 percent major in the social sciences. At the other end of the scale, just 3.1 percent are studying the biological sciences, 2.6 percent the arts and humanities, and 1.3 percent the physical sciences.



Soviets End U.S. Tour 8-3
Middle Tennessee's Randy Henry, drawing a charging foul against Valeri Tikhonenko during a 101-95 overtime upset of the Soviet national team Tuesday night in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. The Soviets ended their U.S. tour with an 8-3 record.

VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

Troubled Redskins Have to Keep the Faith

WASHINGTON — For every great franchise in every sport, and for the key people who run that team, there are periodic times of crisis that amount to tests of faith. Faith in each other, faith in the system that has brought success and faith that the hard times are an aberration, not an indication of decline.

Now is the time for the Washington Redskins to keep the faith.

The shock of a losing record and, probably, a failed season, has hit the team and the town hard. Too hard. Fans have booed lopsided defeats and demanded a new quarterback. Strategy has been second-guessed and mocked. Last Sunday, RFK Stadium even had 4,000 empty seats — no shows for a desperately important game.

Now, Joe Gibbs has lashed himself to the stake of self-criticism. The devout, workaholic coach has even wondered publicly how long owner Jack Kent Cooke would tolerate such failure before firing him. No matter how reasonably Gibbs speaks, it still is shocking and sad to hear such a successful and estimable man say, "I can only lose so many games." Were he fired, he'd figure there were other things for me to do that I'm supposed to do. My security is in other things. You don't inherit anything" in the National Football League. "I don't think there's any in the game... Yes, there's reasons why you lose. But nobody buys that. It's wins and losses, not excuses" that count.

Is the world of sports, even pro sports, really this tough? No, it's not. But the Redskins? No, they're not. Not even after six straight winning seasons, three Super Bowls and two NFL titles — one of them last season?

When a world champion, especially a franchise steeped in victory, suddenly finds itself with a losing record, a strange and destructive dynamic unfolds, almost of its own accord. Everybody starts to question everything. Just look at the Redskins. The team logo should be changed into a question mark.

Should Doug Williams or Mark Rypien be the starting quarterback?

Has the Gibbs offense, with much deception but few plays, become predictable?

Is the offensive line too old?

Has the team lost the edge of its blue-collar desire?

Have Dexter Manley's varied problems, Wilber Marshall's salary and Kevin Bryant's fragility eroded team chemistry?

Were some of last season's Super Bowl stars, like Timmy Smith, Al-

vin Walton and Barry Wilburn, greatly overrated?

The further you step back from the Redskins, the more you want to believe, "Stop it — leave this team alone. Don't rebuild anything. Just regroup."

A glance at other sports may give us a bit of perspective. In baseball, the St. Louis Cardinals of Whitey Herzog are enduring deep self-doubt despite three pennants in the 1980s, including one in '87. The Boston Celtics, with Larry Bird injured, are in the same frightened boat, yet they reached the National Basketball Association finals as recently as the spring of 1987. From afar, it's easy to tell them to calm down and play the cards they've got rather than ask for a whole new hand.

When a great franchise finds mediocrity absolutely unbearable, even for a season or two, it can tear itself completely apart. In its haste to get back to the top instantly by sheer force of will, a team can do damage that may not be repaired for a generation. The Baltimore Orioles have proved it. After one bad season (1984), they abandoned their basic ways of doing business. Across the board, panic took hold; self-criticism became an obsessive disease. By 1988, they'd gone from world champions to a laughingstock.

Now, the Redskins, spoiled by nearly 20 years of winning, are in danger of falling into the Orioles trap. Loss of faith generally comes from three directions — above, within and outside. At the moment, the Redskins should not listen to any of it.

"This city has to be thankful for what it has had," says Williams, recalling lean years in Tampa, Florida. "The law of averages catches up with every team. Last year we got some breaks. Last year we haven't. You got to be lucky."

The hardest medicine to swallow may be the rewriting of last season's history in more realistic terms so the Redskins can forgive themselves more easily now. When was a team more fortunate than those Redskins? A strike gave them four weeks to heal when they were battered. Their replacement team spotted them three victories in what was otherwise a 7-5 regular season. Minnesota not only upset the 49ers who probably would have beaten the

SIDELINES

Fenech Keeps WBC Title on KO in 5th

MELBOURNE (AP) — Australian Jeff Fenech kept his World Boxing Council featherweight title with a fifth-round knockout of American George Avtarian here Wednesday.

Referee Arturo Mercante of the United States stopped the fight at 1 minute and 41 seconds of the round when Avtarian, who had been decked three times in the fourth round, was helpless against the ropes.

Fenech, one of only 11 fighters in history to hold world titles in three weight divisions, raised his record to 22-0. Avtarian is 17-3.



BUTTONED — Hours before Jeff Fenech knocked out George Avtarian, Orlando Canizales, above, kept his IBF bantamweight title against Jimmy Navarro at 2:39 of the opening round in San Antonio, Texas.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	10	3	.769
New York	8	5	.615
Boston	7	7	.500
New Jersey	7	8	.467
Washington	6	9	.400
Charlotte	3	10	.231
Central Division			
Detroit	10	3	.769
Cleveland	8	5	.615
Atlanta	6	7	.462
Memphis	6	8	.431
Chicago	2	11	.154
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Dallas	9	4	.692
Denver	8	5	.615
Utah	8	6	.569
Houston	6	8	.431
San Antonio	6	8	.431
Portland	6	8	.431
Phoenix	4	10	.291
Sacramento	4	10	.291
NBA Leaders			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	10	3	.769
New York	8	5	.615
Boston	7	7	.500
New Jersey	7	8	.467
Washington	6	9	.400
Charlotte	3	10	.231
Detroit	10	3	.769
Cleveland	8	5	.615
Atlanta	6	7	.462
Memphis	6	8	.431
Chicago	2	11	.154
Dallas	9	4	.692
Denver	8	5	.615
Utah	8	6	.569
Houston	6	8	.431
San Antonio	6	8	.431
Portland	6	8	.431
Phoenix	4	10	.291
Sacramento	4	10	.291

FOOTBALL

College Leaders

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Opp
UCLA	10	0	0	200	100
Notre Dame	9	0	1	180	90
Stanford	8	0	2	160	80
Michigan	7	0	3	140	70
Alabama	6	0	4	120	60
Ohio State	5	0	5	100	50
Georgia Tech	4	0	6	80	40
Florida	3	0	7	60	30
LSU	2	0	8	40	20
Arkansas	1	0	9	20	10
Mississippi State	0	0	10	0	0

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Opp
NY Rangers	10	0	0	20	10
Pittsburgh	9	0	1	19	9
Washington	8	0	2	18	8
Philadelphia	7	0	3	17	7
New Jersey	6	0	4	16	6
NY Islanders	5	0	5	15	5
Montreal	4	0	6	14	4
Boston	3	0	7	13	3
Buffalo	2	0	8	12	2
Quebec	1	0	9	11	1
Calgary	0	0	10	0	0

Vermont Football in a State

LOS ANGELES — From a column by Gene Collier of The Pittsburgh Press after a discovery he made in the periodical Sidelines, a publication of the College Football Association.

There are no football players from Vermont.

"I'm serious."

"There are 10,967 persons playing Division I-A football this year. Not one is from Vermont."

"One is from Kurait, two are from Saskatchewan."

"Five are from Auckland, New Zealand. Five."

"Shouldn't there be at least one or two people from Vermont who could hold for placements at Temple?"

"I continued the search through the National Football League, which includes another 1,316 players. None of them are from Vermont."

"Getting a little eerie, isn't it? Better try getting Vermont on the phone."

Columbia's Football Coach Steps Down

NEW YORK (AP) — Larry McElreavy resigned as Columbia's football coach late Tuesday, a week after one of his assistants accused him of professional misconduct. McElreavy denied the charges but said he could not continue amid controversy.

Doug Jackson, the team's offensive coordinator, had accused McElreavy of drinking before games, missing team meetings and said McElreavy was "reeling of alcohol" during the game against Dartmouth on Nov. 5. Two doctors who treated McElreavy denied the allegations and said he suffered a stress attack complicated by high blood pressure.

"The charges are completely untrue," McElreavy, 42, said Tuesday. "But I cannot subject those I love to further public abuse. I have decided to step down, even though the university gave me a vote of confidence."

Columbia has the worst record among Division I teams over the last 25 years. The Lions lost the first 23 games McElreavy coached and set a record among major colleges with a 44-game losing streak that ended with a 16-13 victory over Princeton on Oct. 8. The Lions were 2-10 this season, their best since 1978.

Quotable

Art Modell, owner of the Cleveland Browns, on the NFL's banning anabolic steroids: "Maybe it will be like it used to be. We didn't have 300-pounders. We had 250-pounders." (AP)

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